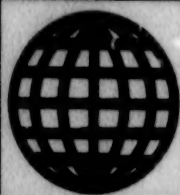


JPRS-NEA-94-004  
28 January 1994



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# ***JPRS Report***

## **Near East & South Asia**

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***PAKISTAN***

# Near East & South Asia

## PAKISTAN

JPRS-NEA-94-004

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28 January 1994

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## International Affairs

### Drug Smugglers Turned Over to the U. S.

94WD0099C Peshawar MASHRIQ in Urdu 5 Nov 93  
p 3

[Mews Report: "It Was Announced That the Remaining Dealers in Death Will Also Be Handed Over to the U. S.; Nasirullah Babar: 'All Pakistanis Living Outside the Country Including Altaf Hussain Can Return to their Country but They Will Have To Testify in Court;' the Legalization of the Purchase and Sale of All Foreign Goods After the Payment of Customs Duty Has Been Proposed; MASHRIQ Panel Interview: Habibur Rahman, Mohammad Irshad and Shaukat Ali Yousufzai."]

[Text] Islamabad (MASHRIQ Panel): Federal Minister of the Interior Nasirullah Babar has announced that after the court proceedings relating to the [drug] dealers on the wanted list have been completed in Pakistan, these individuals would be handed over to the U.S.. In an interview with the MASHRIQ panel held in the interior minister's office in Islamabad, the minister said that the government was determined to establish the supremacy of the law at any cost. He said that the "big fish" of the drug dealing business, who were facing legal charges in the U. S. or other countries, would first have to complete all legal procedures in Pakistani courts, and, if found guilty as charged, these individuals would then be handed over to face court trials in other countries. He said that Pakistan had bilateral agreements with other countries under which Pakistan would have to extradite to these countries individuals who had committed crimes there. He said that the present government had no intention of shirking its international responsibilities. In answer to a question regarding Murtaza Bhutto, the minister of the interior said that under the policy of ensuring that the law was implemented any individual charged with a crime, whether the individual was Murtaza Bhutto or Altaf Hussain, would receive the same treatment under the law. He said that the sentences pronounced against Murtaza Bhutto by the military courts in his absence became null and void under a former, general amnesty declared by the People's Party. The minister added that certain charges against Murtaza Bhutto, including the PIA [Pakistan International Airlines] hijacking and the Shah Bandar case, were still pending, and that Murtaza Bhutto would be given every opportunity to clear himself in a court of law. The minister said that all Pakistanis residing in foreign countries, including MQM [Muhajir Qaumi Movement] leader Altaf Hussain, would be free to return to Pakistan, but those who were facing criminal charges would not be able to escape legal proceedings. In answer to a question regarding the increased smuggling of foreign products into Pakistan, the minister agreed that no Pakistani government so far had succeeded in stopping this pernicious practice. He said that, in view of the fact that markets in smuggled goods existed all over the country and thousands of individuals depended on them for their livelihood, it would not be practicable to shut down this

activity entirely. He said that he had proposed that, after the payment of customs duties on foreign goods at the sale centers, these goods should be allowed free passage. In this way the checkpoints set up on the GT road, which subjected Pakistanis to humiliating searches and resulted in illegal goods being left behind [not clear; or allowed to go free?] could be abolished. In answer to a question regarding the unrestricted entry of foreigners into Pakistan and the presence of foreign spies pretending to be sailors, Babar criticized the actions of past governments, which he said had adopted a generous policy of issuing visas for free travel between Pakistan and India and which had ended the restriction on obtaining a confirmation from the police before granting visas. The minister said that, whereas in the past hardly eight or ten visas daily were granted to individuals wishing to come to Pakistan from India, the [new] policy had given rise to the undesirable practice of granting up to 800 visas daily. The minister said that the present government had reviewed the policy, and it was hoped that the situation would gradually return to normal.

### Robin Raphael Visit Reviewed

94AS0082A Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 9 Nov 93 p 2

[Editorial: "American Minister's Visit to Pakistan"]

[Text] Ms. Robin Raphael, the U. S. assistant secretary for South Asian affairs, has arrived in Pakistan to start negotiations with Pakistani government officials and political leaders. On her arrival in Pakistan on Sunday, she met with the acting President Mr. Wasim Sajjad, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, and opposition leader Nawaz Sharif. Ms. Raphael's meeting with Benazir Bhutto is considered very important, and U. S. Ambassador John Minjo and Pakistani Foreign Secretary Sherryar Khan were also present at the meeting. It was learned that these talks began with discussion of India-Pakistan relations and the Kashmir problem. The United States had assured that it would support efforts to resolve the Kashmir issue in the United Nations. Ms. Raphael said that the Kashmir issue would be resolved according to the UN resolutions. The United States had advised that the nuclear programs in South Asian countries be frozen, rolled back, and then destroyed. It was assured that no pressure would be put on any country unilaterally to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons. If what Ms. Raphael has said represents the Clinton administration's policy, then we should understand that U. S. policy on Pakistan is changing.

Pakistan and America have very old relations, and Pakistan still desires good relations. However, we cannot deny that it was the United States that brought about the coolness in the bilateral relations. It has always tried to take advantage of Pakistan's friendships through some agreements, and has never considered Pakistan's needs and interests. It is especially true when we had problems with India, and during trying times, the United States not only left Pakistan alone, but also took steps to benefit India.



In the context of the nuclear program, the U. S. policy seems to want to make India a powerful country in this region. Under the Pressler Amendment, military and economic aid to Pakistan has remained suspended. A few months ago, the United States threatened that it would declare Pakistan a terrorist nation just to please India. Therefore, believing that the United States has changed its policy over Kashmir's nuclear program and other issues could be premature. Since the United States itself is responsible for the tension and cool relations between the two countries, it should take the initiative in improving this relationship, and must provide facts to support its intentions.

### **Government Response to Robin Raphael Visit Viewed**

*94AS0082D Lahore MUSAWAT in Urdu 11 Nov 93 p 4*

[Editorial: "Robin Raphael's Visit and Pakistan's Principled Stand"]

[Text] The specific situation under which Ms. Robin Raphael, the U. S. assistant secretary for South Asian affairs, has visited Pakistan include such important points as political and economic restrictions, the sensitive situation of the Kashmir issue, Pakistan's role in it, nuclear policy, and China's supply of missiles to Pakistan. All of these were included to give the impression that newly elected government under the leadership of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto will be able to take care of this pressure. It was also hinted that the present tension between the United States and Pakistan may not end. By the end of the U. S. assistant secretary's trip, and until her last speech, many incidents surfaced; however, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto demonstrated a high level of political savvy and did not compromise our national interests and policies in any agreements. Instead, she presented the interests of the people of Pakistan in a better light. One proof of this is the request to review the Pressler Amendment and reinstate economic and military aid to Pakistan.

It is a fact that the United States has always considered Kashmir a contested issue. However, in the present situation, the way it has mentioned it openly and has hinted about negotiations between India and Pakistan, as well as hinting to Pakistan that it review its peaceful nuclear program, the United States will not only resolve the Kashmir issue, but will also create a positive atmosphere for reinstating economic and military aid. The United States will also give political support at the international level. In this context, the United States has declared the presence of nuclear weapons in this region a danger to world peace. It was also announced that if Pakistan stopped its nuclear program, the United States would then also pressure India to do so. The fact is that this strategy is being used just to make Pakistan stop its peaceful nuclear program, because India is not willing to review its nuclear program at all. It has not accepted any restrictions or expressed any willingness to sign an international pact. The whole world knows that India's

nuclear power is far ahead of Pakistan's peaceful atomic program. India is working continuously for its military use, and it also has a large number of atomic bombs. In contrast, Pakistan wants to use its program just to alleviate its energy problem. However, international propaganda is against it. A specific international lobby is propagating that Pakistan's program is for military goals, even though the Pakistani government has denied it repeatedly. It has declared its intention to participate in any agreement for establishing peace in the subcontinent in which India is also involved. In this context, Pakistan has also hinted at its willingness to sign the NPT [Non-proliferation Treaty]; however, India has opposed such an agreement because of its malicious designs. It does not support any plan that could result in peace in this region.

The recent visit by the U. S. assistant secretary was part of the effort to pressure Pakistan again; however, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto refused to accept any pressure in this context. She instead welcomed any concrete efforts to stop nuclear proliferation in south Asia. This was also reflected in the U. S. assistant secretary's statement, in which she clearly said, "Pakistan has presented its stand about its national security, which will not change until India changes its attitude."

The Pakistan People's Party's [PPP] president and Pakistan's prime minister have always taken a principled stand, according to patriotic feelings. The U. S. assistant secretary expressed her feelings in her statement. However, it is unfortunate that our opposition leader, who, until yesterday, talked about a third option for Kashmir, hinted about rolling back the nuclear program, and has opposed the idea of negotiations with India, is talking about starting a "campaign" over the Kashmir issue and the nuclear program. This is a character flaw, and the people see and understand everything. A decision about it will be made in the people's court in the future. The fact is that the PPP and its leader, Madam Benazir Bhutto, have never made a decision that has been detrimental to national security, and they never will.

### **Uzbekistan Said Tightening Visa Issuance to South Asians**

*94AS0080A Karachi JANG in Urdu 16 Nov 93 p 10*

[News Report: "Uzbekistan Revokes Lenient Visa Policy"]

[Text] Karachi (Staff Reporter)—The former Soviet Union republic and Central Asian country of Uzbekistan has abandoned its lenient policies of issuing visas to Pakistanis. According to informed sources, the Central Asian countries have formed a policy of control for issuing visas to foreigners. This policy has several aspects. Some of these steps were taken to prevent the Central Asian republics from influence of foreign political ideologies and political instability. In addition, because of fear of the spread of epidemics such as

cholera, the visas are being issued following strict criteria. The sources revealed that because of the strict rules about issuing visas, the number of tourists visiting Central Asian republics has decreased significantly. The number of passengers on the two weekly PIA [Pakistan International Airlines] flights from Islamabad has decreased considerably. PIA sources have expressed concerns that if Uzbekistan does not adopt liberal policies for issuing visas, then there is the possibility of reduction of the present two flights to one flight a week. The sources said that at present PIA officials are trying to get support for issuing visas to Tashkent for their passengers so that Islamabad-Tashkent traffic is maintained. The sources revealed that PIA is starting a new route from Islamabad to Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan's capital, via Tashkent on 20 November. The necessary arrangements are being made.

#### **Government Criticized for Ignoring Close Allies**

94AS0080C Karachi JANG in Urdu 21 Nov 93 p 3

[Editorial: "Why Cold Attitude Toward Close Allies?"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sardar Aasif Ahmed Ali, soon after taking over his office, called a press conference and said that relations with China, Iran, and the Gulf countries are becoming cooler, and that India is making a place for itself among Pakistan's friendly nations. At the same time, he promised to improve foreign policy. He also made it clear, however, that no basic changes would be made in it.

India has been working very hard and diligently during the last two and one-half years to improve its relationship with China. It not only resolved many of its border disputes with China, but also improved relations by exchanging visits by the leaders of both countries. The situation is not like it was in the past; both countries have become quite warm to each other. Prime Minister Narasimha Rao recently visited Iran and not only discussed political affairs with the leaders there, but also signed an agreement to increase trade between Iran and India. An almost similar situation exists with the Gulf countries. India is making room for itself in these countries by offering thousands of workers at very low wages. Pakistan has very close and friendly relations with China, and China will never establish a close relationship with India at the cost of its relationship with Pakistan, because it knows well that the United States and its allies are preparing India to confront it. Pakistan has similar relations with Iran and the Gulf countries. It also has a religious and cultural relationship with these countries, which have a centuries-old tradition. India, by increasing trade with these countries, is trying to weaken their relations with Pakistan. In the present era, the importance of economic relations cannot be ignored. In our beloved country, because of political instability over the last few years, we did not pay much attention to our relations with other countries. We should expect that the

present government should not only eliminate the reasons behind this coolness in our relations, but also make efforts to strengthen Pakistan's relations with these countries.

#### **Caution Urged on Negotiating Over Nuclear Program**

94AS0080D Karachi JANG in Urdu 22 Nov 93 p 3

[Editorial: "Pakistan's Nuclear Program—Need for Caution"]

[Text] Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto said that Pakistan will not roll back its nuclear program unilaterally at any cost. Pakistan's nuclear program has been suspended since July 1990; however, as to the question of it being rolled back, Pakistan will not do so unilaterally. We have told our American friends not to punish us under the Pressler Amendment, because this will not help limit the proliferation of nuclear weapons. This issue cannot be resolved when India learns that only Pakistan will be punished, and that it will not. The United States should understand that the present attitude toward Pakistan is extreme in nature, that it must be changed, and that it is not meeting its goal of stopping the proliferation of nuclear weapons this way.

Our differences with the United States over Pakistan's nuclear program are very old. During Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's time, the United States had opposed when Pakistan had signed an agreement with France to purchase a nuclear reprocessing plant. Then U. S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger threatened Pakistan that if it did not abandon its nuclear program, "it would be punished in such a way that it would be a lesson to all other countries." Mr. Bhutto's supporters say that he took a great risk and continued the program, and that he was dismissed and later hanged as punishment. General Ziaul Haq continued this program; however, because of the Afghanistan situation, the United States did not object. When the Afghanistan war was over, the United States intensified its objections again, and, finally, in October 1990 it stopped all military and economic aid to Pakistan under the Pressler Amendment. At present, Pakistan is trying to explain to the United States of America that the unilateral implementation of the Pressler Amendment is not helping it achieve its goal of stopping the proliferation of nuclear weapons in South Asia, and that it should review this legislation again. Many informed American experts have also admitted that the Pressler Amendment has not helped in the attainment of the goals it was supposed to reach, and that there is no use in retaining it. However, the U. S. government has not agreed to review this legislation.

Since the establishment of Benazir Bhutto's government, she has tried to convince the United States that its policy on nuclear weapons in South Asia is incorrect. Ms. Robin Raphael, assistant secretary for South Asian affairs, has also been informed of Pakistan's position on it. Madam Bhutto has explained Pakistan's stand again.



As the prime minister has said, Pakistan has proposed different strategies to limit the spread of nuclear weapons in South Asia. Because of a lack of cooperation from India, however, none of these could be implemented. If the United States really wants to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons in South Asia, then, instead of putting pressure on Pakistan only, it should pressure both countries equally. Its present policy is resulting in an increased nuclear race in this region. It should realize the importance of Pakistan's positive and proper stand, and should be willing to review its decision to stop aid to Pakistan.

Mian Nawaz Sharif, leader of the opposition, has said that Madam Bhutto froze the nuclear program in July 1990, and has admitted that it was frozen during her administration. Thus, she had proven herself to be an enemy of her own country. The inference that Mr. Sharif has made from Madam Bhutto's statement is a very strong and unreasonable one. However, Madam Bhutto should also clarify her statement; if the program was frozen in July 1990, then who ordered it? Was this decision made with her knowledge, while she was the prime minister? Similarly, Mr. Sharif should also make it clear why, during his 30-month prime ministership, he did not try to correct this decision, and why he did not reactivate that program. It is said that, during Mr. Sharif's rule, the Senate chairman, during his trip to the United States of America, assured the American authorities that Pakistan's nuclear program was frozen and had been stopped where it was. If this information is correct, then it should also be explained. We request that both leaders, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and opposition leader Mr. Sharif, to stop issuing statements about Pakistan's nuclear program just to hurt each other's position. It would be wise not to make this issue a political football. This program is related to our national defense, and political motives should not be given priority over our national interests.

#### **Expulsion of Illegal Arabs, Sudanese Viewed**

94AS0084B Peshawar MASHRIQ in Urdu 23 Nov 93  
p 1

[News Report: "Operation Against Illegal Arab Immigrants in Sarhad"]

[Text] Peshawar (MASHRIQ Correspondent)—According to informed sources, the minister of internal affairs has started action against the illegal aliens from Egypt, Algeria, Syria, and Tunisia who are living in Pakistan. The sources revealed that the hundreds of families from these four countries that are living in Peshawar have been instructed to leave by 26 November. If they remain, action will be taken against them. Most of these people came here in connection with the Afghanistan jihad. The sources revealed that the government has instructed them to obtain a visa in Pakistan before 26 November and go to any country they wish to. It is believed that, if these people are sent directly to their country of origin, they will be arrested on arrival there.

After the Home Ministry's decision, the Arab residents of Peshawar were in a tumult because of their fear of being arrested. Meanwhile, the citizens of these four countries and their leaders met with the officials of the Home Ministry, and they were told that the citizens of these countries, who are legally working in government offices, are exempt from this operation.

#### **U.S. Policy Criticized, Ridiculed**

94AS0107A Karachi AMN in Urdu 1 Dec 93 p 3

[Article by Zahid Hanif: "Why Is the U.S. Worried Over Pakistan's Defense Preparations?"]

[Text] Pakistan has been independent for 46 years now. Pakistan was not discovered by a Columbus; it was established after two million Muslims had sacrificed their lives. They left their ancestral homes, sacrificed their forefathers' memories, and left their graves just to attain the goal of establishing Pakistan. They irrigated Pakistan with their blood. However, reading or hearing about the U.S. attitude gives the impression that Pakistan was leased to us for 50 years only and this lease is about to expire. The United States appears to be watching Pakistan all the time. What are all these pranks about 'do not do this' or 'do not do that'? The United States sometimes imposes economic restrictions on us and other times stops the sale of F-16 planes to block our defense program. Is not Pakistan an independent nation? Does not this nation have its borders? Do not humans live here? Our neighbor India waged surprise wars on us three times. Cannot we make preparations to defend ourselves from a country five times bigger than us? India has openly blasted a nuclear bomb in 1974, and even today it is making weapons round the clock in its four ordinance factories to burn Pakistan; however, the United States cannot see this all. Instead, it is ready to declare Pakistan a terrorist nation.

Whenever the United States provided aid to Pakistan, it took full advantage of it. It used Pakistani shoulders and Afghani guns to destroy the superpower that was the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union was a country with expansionist designs. It wanted to destroy Afghanistan to reach warm water ports and the oil wells in the Gulf. At the same time, it could have become equal to the United States in Asia. It could have aimed at New York and Washington easily from here. Even today, the United States is very interested in Siachen and China, and the protection of its interests are behind these efforts. It can keep a close eye on the Central Asian (Muslim) nations and on China from here. The whole world is aware of the U.S. dichotomous policies. If it is sympathetic to humanity, then it should put out the fires in Bosnia. It should punish Hindu imperialism for its ugly crimes against humanity just like it attacked Iraq. When Pakistan was helping it stop the progress of its greatest enemy, the Soviet Union, the United States viewed Pakistan as a principled nation. Now that we are trying to stop the progress of our enemy, it is looking at us suspiciously and calling us a terrorist nation.



However, thank Allah, Pakistan was able to survive without U.S. help in the past and will continue to survive proudly without it until the end of the world. A new problem has started now. They [the U.S. Government] say that drugs are smuggled from Pakistan to the United States. According to it, 156 important Pakistani people are involved in this trade. It is asking for their extradition as criminals. Pakistan is an independent and respectable nation. It also has courts and jails, as well as a justice system. Therefore, we can try people right here.

Now the question is who is protecting this ugly and abominable trade? In which countries is heroin manufactured? How is it smuggled into an alert country like the United States?

The truth is that every country in the world has its own jails. It proves that every country has its share of rotten eggs. Pakistan also has some people like that. New York is considered top most on the list of cities in the world with a high rate of crime. The latest example is the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of equipment by a deputation led by Philippines President Fidel Ramos during its five-day trip to the United States. A television camera worth \$74,000 belonging to the state television network was stolen in a motel lobby. Later a large bag containing the guests' wireless equipment and batteries for the cameras also disappeared. It was not the fault of the United States, and we are not blaming it because these vile acts were committed by some criminals. Similarly, Pakistan has some stupid and poor people. They open suitcases full of dollars and are dazed. They dream about becoming rich overnight, and join this ugly trade. This epidemic is hurting our nation. How can we like this trade? The government arrested hundreds and sentenced them to be flogged. The Americans, however, come here and tempt them again to become involved in this trade. The Government of Pakistan is fully focused on this problem, therefore, the United States need not worry about it.

#### **U.S. Congress' Impact on Kashmir Viewed**

94AS0093A Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 2 Dec 93 p 10

[Editorial: "the U.S. and the Kashmir Issue"]

[Text] The 170-member Human Rights Committee of the U. S. Congress has asked Foreign Secretary Warren Christopher to play an effective role in finding a peaceful resolution to the Kashmir crisis. A letter this group sent to the secretary of state stated that there was great concern about human rights violations by the Indian armed forces and militant groups. They have concluded that the Indian Army is committing atrocities against the Kashmiri people according to an organized plan. Therefore, the Indian government should be asked to explain the situation, and should take to task the people involved in violating human rights.

The situation surrounding the Indian government's violations of human rights has become so serious that even

the United States has been forced to take notice. However, in order to be "fair," the U. S. Congress has also accused Pakistan of supplying weapons to the "terrorists." The fact is that Kashmiri freedom fighters are not terrorists, and Pakistan is not supplying them with any weapons. Pakistan is giving moral support to these freedom fighters; however, talks about providing them with weapons are totally wrong. This accusation is coming from India. If the members of the U. S. Congress pay attention to India's violations of human rights, they would not spoil the issue by declaring the freedom fighters terrorists. Nor should they recognize the Indian accusation of Pakistan supplying the weapons in order to try to lighten India's weight of crime. The Kashmiri freedom fighters are struggling to free their country from the Indian tyrants, and they have the support of the whole free world including Pakistan.

Since Pakistan is an important partner in the Kashmir issue, it has a moral responsibility to help the Kashmiris. It seems that the United States does not want a just solution to the Kashmir issue. Instead, it has some secret plans about Kashmir. Under this plan it is trying to involve China in this matter. An important State Department official has announced that the area given to China under the Pakistan-China border agreement was part of Jammu-Kashmir. The United States is making this issue even more complicated, and it could even hurt Indian interests. Therefore, India should start meaningful talks with Pakistan over Kashmir in order to keep international powers out of the subcontinent. If an American military base is established in Kashmir, it will prove a headache to India also.

#### **U.S. 'Minister' Claimed in Cabinet**

94AS0120B Karachi TAKBEER in Urdu 2 Dec 93 p 6

[Editorial: "A U.S. Foreign Minister' in Pakistani Cabinet"]

[Excerpt] A precious jewel, Sardar Asif Ahmed Ali of the Muslim League Junejo Group, has been appointed the foreign minister. This is Madam Benazir's first major blunder, and, if she does not rectify it soon, she will not have to wait long to suffer from its horrible results. Dozens of other ministers were appointed. However, no appointment was objected to in such a way as Sardar Asif Ahmed Ali's appointment.

This precious jewel was a minister in former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's cabinet. It was his misdeeds and slanderous activities that made Nawaz Sharif lose his seat of power. Mr. Nawaz Sharif gave him full freedom to make statements, and religious circles were greatly agitated because of his absurd talks. Mr. Nawaz Sharif demonstrated deplorable laziness and evasiveness in understanding the reality behind it. His sole remark in the cabinet was enough to show which lobby had nourished this plant. He had taken the oath to be faithful to Pakistan and its constitution which recognizes the Koran as the source of laws. However, he took pot shots at the

decision on the interest system, based on the Koran and supported by the religious court. He did not hesitate from making harsh and aggressive statements against religious scholars, and Mr. Nawaz Sharif remained quiet about his attitude. This was the time when confrontation between Mr. Nawaz Sharif and religious leaders had first started. However, Nawaz Sharif did not even sense Asif Ahmed Ali's perversion. Meanwhile, his precious jewel gave Pakistan the ugly label of terrorist nation. Nawaz Sharif woke up when the whole nation objected to Ali's actions. However, the water had risen above his head by that time, and, despite Nawaz Sharif's issuing a warrant for his arrest and his voluntary resignation from the cabinet, Nawaz Sharif could not make it good and lost his bid for power.

Begum Benazir Bhutto was aware of this whole background, but included Asif Ahmed Ali in her cabinet under Junejo's Group's pressure. The pressure was not just from the Junejo Group; it also came from Washington. We can understand Begum Benazir's helplessness against this pressure and her appointment of a notorious person like Asif Ahmed Ali to her cabinet. This is an open act of blackmail in front of our eyes, and she claims that she would not be blackmailed by anyone. [As the poet said] Who would not fall in love with such simplicity!

Begum Benazir's helplessness is her own; however, the nation is not in the same position. Soon after this appointment, a Muslim League spokesman reacted with a statement condemning Sardar Asif Ahmed Ali's appointment by the PPP [Pakistan People's Party]. The fact that this minister had jeopardized Pakistan's safety and security last April is known to everyone. The person who was actively trying to have Pakistan declared a terrorist nation should not be involved in the government at all, and giving him such an important position as that of foreign minister is out of the question. We have got the hint as to the kind of foreign policy Benazir's government wants. We can assume that its foreign policy will be based on efforts to make India happy, to end our nuclear program, and to adopt an apologizing attitude about Pakistan's Islamic character. This was Sardar Asif Ahmed Ali's mission, and this will now be the PPP mission which he will follow as the foreign minister.

General Senator Hafiz Hussein Ahmed, secretary general of the Islami Jamhoori Muhaz, was surprised that Begum Benazir has appointed a person foreign minister, who a few months ago was trying to accuse his own country of being involved in terrorism. In his opinion, such an irresponsible person should not be appointed to such a responsible position. His becoming the minister will mean he will finish what he had started to do (Daily NAWA-I-WAQT 17 November 1993).

Maulana Alrouf, president of Jamiat-i Ittehad-i Ulema of Karachi, said in reaction to Sardar Asif's speech that he had played an important role in the fall of the former government and has distanced the religious groups from

Nawaz Sharif. That is why the religious groups were against the Muslim League during the 1993 elections and the PPP had benefitted from it. Now the PPP's appointment of such a person, who issued an antireligious statement against condemnation of the interest system, who had insulted the religious leaders, and who was involved in a conspiracy to declare our country a terrorist nation, is equivalent to inviting Allah's wrath on us. If this man is not removed from the cabinet, the apprehension felt by the religious circles will not be removed (Daily JASARAT Karachi 19 Nov 93).

These reactions indicate that Sardar Asif Ahmed Ali's appointment has sowed the seeds of confrontation between religious groups, the opposition, and the Benazir government. It is a proven fact that no Pakistani government has been successful after alienating the religious groups. Therefore, we had said in the beginning of this article that the appointment of Sardar Asif Ahmed Ali to the foreign ministry was Benazir's first blunder, and, if she does not rectify this mistake, she will not have to wait long to suffer consequences.

The new foreign minister announced the day after his appointment that he was going to end Pakistan's isolation at the international level. Someone should ask this foolish person when was Pakistan alone? During Nawaz Sharif's era, Pakistan led the Group-77 nations. Last year Pakistan became a member of the Security Council with the international vote in its support. In addition to the Security Council, Pakistan was appointed a member to another important UN agency, the Social and Economic Council. These honors were received with the support of majority of the countries in the world. How does it indicate that Pakistan was alone? The truth is that his eyes are masked by U.S. interests. He sees Pakistan alone in the whole world just because the United States has stopped aid to it for the last two years. Nawaz Sharif received huge amounts of aid from Japan and Korea after the United States stopped its aid, and Pakistan started such large projects as motorways to prove that it did not care for U.S. aid and could make do without it. The success Pakistan had in building planes and missiles without U.S. help has worried the United States about losing an important customer for its defense and economic markets. Therefore, it is not Pakistan that is alone; it is the United States. Asif Ali is trying to get the United States, and not Pakistan, out of this economic isolation. He will work in the Pakistani cabinet as the American foreign minister. The whole nation objects to his speech.

#### **Secret Deal Said Struck With U.S. Over Nuclear Program**

94AS0095A Karachi AKHBAR-E-JEHAN in Urdu  
5 Dec 93 p 10

[Article Jebul Rehman: "U.S. Demanding To Inspect Pakistani Nuclear Installations"]



[Text] The Sikhs leaders of the Azad Khalistan [Sikh state] campaign threw in the towel after fighting for about 10 years. During their unsuccessful campaign, thousands of young Sikhs were killed by the Indian Army, the Border Security force, and the police. Most of those killed were young people who lived near the Indo-Pakistani border. These young men were killed because it was suspected that they had or could have some kind of relationship with Pakistan. During this campaign, the Indian Army had to raid the holy shrine of the Golden Temple because the terrorist Sikhs had made this place of worship the center of their activities. The decision to raid the Golden Temple was definitely a very difficult decision for the New Delhi government. It required a lot of courage, which they had. The Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi became a prey of the Sikhs' revenge. However, the Sikhs had to pay a very heavy price for this vindictive action. Thousands of Sikhs were killed by the Hindus in New Delhi and other large cities. The Sikh terrorists started a rampage of killing when the campaign for the Azad Khalistan appeared to be dying. This series of actions gave a very bad name to the Sikh movement. The negative reaction to the killing of innocent women and children further weakened this campaign. The number of Sikhs who became tired and began to oppose this campaign increased gradually. The terrorists were forced to leave their areas of operation and the state. The Azad Khalistan campaign died when they dispersed. The Indian Government has also accused Pakistan of helping these separatist elements. At one time, the United States had warned Pakistan that if it did not stop helping the fighters in East Pakistan and Kashmir then it would be included on the list of nations that sponsor terrorism. General Ziaul Haq doubtlessly sympathized with the Khalistan campaign. He felt that the establishment of Azad Khalistan would encourage separatist movements in other Indian states and would weaken India. This would then ensure Pakistan's safety and security. Additionally, the establishment of Azad Khalistan would also help resolve the Jammu-Kashmir problem according to Pakistan's wishes. General Ziaul Haq's plan was based on sincere desires; however, it was not very practical. Had India felt a need to start a war with Pakistan in order to crush the Azad Khalistan campaign, it would not have avoided it. Moscow, Washington, and New Delhi were equally relieved at General Ziaul Haq's death in the airplane accident in Bahawalpur. Moscow and Washington were relieved because General Ziaul Haq was thinking about establishing a government according to his own desires in Afghanistan, being called the conqueror of Afghanistan, and becoming a Caliph in this region against their wishes. The former Soviet Union and the United States did not like Ziaul Haq's plans; they were afraid of his designs. President Zia's death also satisfied New Delhi because he was considered a zealous and sincere supporter of the Azad Khalistan movement. U.S. pressure increased after President Zia's death and the Azad Khalistan campaigners were gradually disappointed. This movement became totally weak in the end, and the accusation that Pakistan

was helping the Sikhs was also taken back to an extent. U.S. government spokesmen have admitted that the help being given to the freedom fighters across the Control Line has also been curtailed considerably or is almost nominal. The fact is that Pakistan and India have made such arrangements on the Control Line that entry of armed persons into Kashmir is extremely difficult if not impossible. Caravans of refugees from occupied Kashmir are coming into Azad Kashmir. This has been made possible because India wants this course of exodus to continue. No movement for independence can survive long without the resources needed. The Afghans were able to fight the U.S. war in the name of their jihad against the former Soviet Union for eight years because large scale assistance from the United States and its allies via Pakistan was filtered in to them continuously. Modern American weapons were supplied to the Afghans in huge quantities. Money was spent like water and food was provided regularly. The former Soviet Union was forced to retreat from Afghanistan, not only because the Afghan war proved to be too expensive for Moscow, but because it was spending much beyond its means on its space war (Star War) program in order to keep up with the United States. The Soviet Union went bankrupt because of the combined demands of the space war technology and the Afghanistan war.

The Kashmir freedom fighters have been confronting the Indian Armed Forces for more than three years. Their courage is commendable and their sacrifices should be venerated. However, when they do not receive any help from abroad and the number of Indian soldiers fighting them continues to increase, it would not be fair to expect these freedom fighters to continue their struggle for a long time. Fifty-five Kashmiris had gathered in the Hazratbal shrine in Srinagar and Indian soldiers had surrounded them. They could not endure this siege for more than one month. There were 12 freedom fighters among these 55 persons, and they had all kinds of weapons. Had they broken the siege to face the Indian troops, all of them would have been killed, and the armed freedom fighters would also have been accused of killing innocent citizens. The besieged people in Hazratbal decided to surrender and the Indian government released the unarmed Kashmiris. Prudence dictated that the armed freedom fighters who had surrendered should not be treated inhumanly. The Indian record on human rights violations is very bad. Even the United States and Europe have started to criticize India about it. Pakistan is not mollified by the condemnation of India over human rights. It is worried about increased loss of life among the freedom fighters. It is clear from the news that the repeated strikes in trade centers in Srinagar and other places in the valley have caused scarcity of food and medicine. Even more distressing is the news about fighting between the pro-Pakistani group and those who want an independent Kashmir. The elements who want an independent Kashmir are trying to put pressure on those who want Kashmir to join Pakistan. No thoughtful Pakistani would criticize the Pakistani Government for not providing assistance to



the freedom fighters. It would be difficult to provide reinforcement with weapons even when Pakistan is willing to do that. India has taken effective measures to close almost all routes. If Pakistan decides to cross the Control Line to help the freedom fighters, it would definitely lead to a war with India and Pakistan would be blamed for it. The United States will join the accusers and Pakistan will be severely punished for starting a war. Pakistan will not be able to bear the burden if the United States and India decide to punish Pakistan for helping the Kashmiris. In light of the imposing presence of the United States and its allies' air and naval forces in the Gulf after the war against Iraq, we can expect the United States to use its full force against Pakistan if it is necessary.

Although Pakistan has frozen its nuclear program, and, according to opposition leader Nawaz Sharif's claim, the present government has also rolled the program back, the United States and Japan are still not satisfied. The way Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto had repudiated Nawaz Sharif's claim has also complicated the issue. A few days ago, when it was confirmed that Pakistan's nuclear program has been frozen, there was also the good news that the countries helping Pakistan were going to provide it about \$3.5 billion in aid. However, the United States officially announced on 19 November 1993 that all USAID offices in Pakistan will be closed by the end of 1995. Mr. Brian Edward, the chief of USAID has openly announced that the USAID offices in Pakistan are being closed as a punishment for Pakistan's nuclear program. Mr. S. Katajima, who heads the agency that decides Japanese government's policy on economic and technical aid, visited Islamabad last week. After talks with top level representative of Pakistani government, he said at a news conference that the Japanese government is concerned about Pakistan's nuclear program. He also mentioned that Japan will provide economic and technical aid to Pakistan only on condition that it stop plans to build weapons and missiles for mass destruction, reduce its defense budget, adopt policies to spread peace, increase plans to reduce environmental pollution, stabilize the democratic process, and continue to implement the economic policies started by Dr. Mayeen Qureshi. The U.S. and Japanese attitude shows that freezing our nuclear program is not considered enough for reinstating aid to Pakistan. Instead, we are being asked to do much more. I have written in this column that the United States has requested that Pakistan's roll back its nuclear program to a level where it is incapable of making nuclear weapons, and, in the third and the last phase, the program that represents our nuclear preparations should be totally disintegrated. The United States wants to do all this not only because it fears that Pakistani nuclear weapons can be used against India, but also because other Islamic countries might get this technology and these weapons could be used against Israel. In this context, Libya was mentioned in the beginning, and now they are mentioning Iran. Pakistan has repeatedly assured them that in spite of the availability of technical knowledge, it has no desire to make nuclear weapons.

However, they do not believe Pakistan's assurance because the impression that Pakistan has a nuclear bomb was widely circulated during Ziaul Haq's time. In this context, it is important to mention that a senior Indian journalist visiting Pakistan met with Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan. Dr. Khan stressed during this visit that Pakistan had made an atomic bomb. It is said that the visit of the Indian journalist with Dr. Qadeer Khan was arranged at President Ziaul Haq's instruction, and Dr. Khan had said things as advised by President Haq. After this alleged admission by Dr. Qadeer Khan, the CIA made a secret documentary film about the Kahuta laboratories using spy planes. The CIA director showed this film to President Ziaul Haq in the White House during his visit to the United States. The United States claimed that it has tangible proof of Pakistan's involvement in providing aid to Sikhs and freedom fighters in Kashmir. However, it had always ignored evidence presented by Pakistani governments proving the U.S. accusations to be false. Now the United States is demanding that Pakistan allow it to inspect its nuclear installations to satisfy the United States.

Our opposition has demanded calling a special session of the National Assembly which will begin on 28 November. The opposition wants to discuss all issues related to the nuclear program. Mr. Yusuf Reza Gelani, the assembly speaker, has said that because of the sensitive nature of the issue, all discussion must be held in a closed session. Political observers who do not agree with the speaker say that a closed session will deprive the Pakistani people of the right to know the facts. The government should not have closed sessions because Madam Bhutto had openly said that Pakistan has no nuclear weapon and its whole program is geared to peaceful uses. In order to have the world believe this fact, it is important that not only there be open discussions in the National Assembly, but also that there should be no delay in giving permission to inspect the nuclear installations. These steps will help Pakistan get out of the clutches of the Pressler Amendment, and the U.S. economic and military aid will be restored. Japan and the European nations will also show their understanding and make good their promises to provide economic aid.

In the context of permission to inspect the nuclear installation, Pakistan can expect the United States, European nations, and Japan to show more interest in resolving the Kashmir issue. If the Kashmir issue is resolved peacefully, the question of nuclear weapons will lose its importance. Pakistan can make an agreement with India in such a way that it does not have to worry about its security. India and Pakistan can increase economic cooperation and improve joint capital investments to strengthen their mutual trust. The U.S. policy also asks for cooperation between the two nations to the extent that the situation is stabilized in South Asia. If the United States and its allies continued to have concern about Pakistan's nuclear policy, Pakistan cannot be expected to receive favorable treatment from these powers. Pakistan's demand for equal treatment of India

and Pakistan over the nuclear issue is reasonable; however, the United States forms its policies according to its own needs. Our problem is that the United States is in a position to follow its policies while our resources to oppose it are limited. We cannot ignore the fact that India is much larger than Pakistan both from population and geographic perspectives. It can become a major market for U.S. products. The United States wants to keep its eye on the Indian market because of its own economic interests, and wants to get various benefits from India during this decade. The U.S. economic experts have observed the emergence of the middle class in India, and its purchasing power is expected to rise. The U.S. statisticians estimate that the number of middle class members will increase to 150 million during the next 10 years, and there will be a significant increase in the buyers of U.S. products and technology. The U.S. economic interests are the cornerstones of its foreign policy. These interests forced it to go to war against Iraq, and it benefitted a lot from it. It is giving India a preferential status because of the economic issues, and has made a policy to keep it happy. All these facts should be understood and remembered. If we ignore the facts, we will be making the biggest mistake in history. If Madam Bhutto is trying to find a safe place in the U.S. proposed new world order, we should cooperate with her in this effort. Madam Bhutto had announced before she came to power again that Pakistan had to establish a place in the new world order.

#### **Defense Loans From China Seen Significant**

*94AS0117B Karachi AMN in Urdu 6 Dec 93 p 3*

[Editorial: "Chinese Defense Loans for Pakistan"]

[Text] A defense agreement was signed between China and Pakistan. According to this agreement China will provide Pakistan loans for purchasing defense equipment. There is no doubt that China is Pakistan's brother and friend. No agreement with such a great friend should surprise us. In the present situation, no two countries can be friendly or get angry at each other without the prior approval of world powers. Therefore, Pakistan's agreement with China is a good omen for us.

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto has been in office for about one and a half months. This is a major and significant achievement during this brief period and shows that the foreign office of the present government is active. China is an important country for supplying weapons to third world countries at reduced rates. The United States and other international powers are putting pressure on China to supply weapons only to the countries that are on the U.S. approved list, and not to the countries that the United States does not like. Still, China follows its own foreign policy despite suffering problems and losses in this context. He is trying to improve friendship with other countries, especially Pakistan, by offering them new defense agreements. No doubt this is a brave step on China's part and we cannot praise it enough.

The United States accused China recently of supplying missiles and related technology to Pakistan, although both China and Pakistan have denied this accusation by saying that they had not violated any Missile Technology Contract (MTC). Similarly, the United States forced a Chinese commercial ship to stop in the Gulf while it was on its way to Iran loaded with commercial goods. The United States accused China of carrying defense equipment on this ship that came under international agreements. China agreed to let them inspect the ship to prevent the situation from becoming dangerous. This inspection proved that there was nothing objectionable in the Chinese ship; it carried general commercial goods. The United States also imposed restrictions on Chinese purchase of computers and other defense equipment.

To ensure the success of their policies, the international powers not only put pressure on countries that supply defense equipment, but also put pressure on countries that purchase them. All agreements are successful or unsuccessful only after international powers have checked them using their dichotomous policies. Against this international background, this defense agreement will prove to be a glorious chapter in China-Pakistan friendship. The importance of this defense pact can be understood by the fact that General Ziang, commander-in-chief of Chinese armed forces, was present there. This agreement strengthens cooperation and friendship between the armed forces of two countries. We hope that during Benazir Bhutto's rule this great brotherly and friendly relationship between Pakistan and China at the levels of government and the people will continue to get stronger and stronger.

#### **Government Said Selling Out Nuclear Program to U.S.**

*94AS0118A Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 8 Dec 93 p 3*

[Article by Zaffar Mehmood Sheikh: "Nuclear Program Sold to the United States"]

[Text] The government, after making excuses to the opposition for one week, has decided to debate the nuclear program in the National Assembly, and the opposition has been satisfied. This is the fifth regular meeting of the present session of the National Assembly after it was formed. It is the first regular meeting being called at the request of the opposition. According to the opposition, the purpose of the session that began on 28 November was to open debate on nuclear policy, but the government did not allow any discussion during the first two days of the session. The opposition had staged a walkout in protest. It was clear even on 28 November that the government did not want to hold any debate before the internal elections in December, and it succeeded in its goal. The opposition objected to it strongly and caused a lot of commotion. It walked out of the meetings held on 28 November and 1 December. The fact is that the opposition itself did not want to hold the debate on the nuclear issue before the election, it just wanted to gain some momentum which the law minister

provided very well. Interestingly, the only thing the PPP [Pakistan People's Party] government did after it took office was to let the nation know that the Taj Mahal of desires, the dream of the atomic bomb or nuclear capability, had disintegrated three years ago. There is no example of such an insult to the desires of the people as was done by our rulers by making deals with the United States over the nuclear program. The governments of the PPP and the Muslim League have taken turns in ruling the nation since 1995, and both are equally guilty of selling the nuclear program to the United States. That is why both the parties were scared that some "truths" might be spilled during the debate in the assembly, and they suffered losses. Still, the opposition or the Muslim League had to raise the nuclear issue in the National Assembly because the PPP had accused the Muslim League of the whole fiasco by saying that "Nawaz Sharif sold the atomic bomb during his government." Now the PPP also wants to get rid of the allegation that it was alone in this crime. Anyhow, only time will tell what discussions will take place and what facts will be brought to light during the debate in the National Assembly. One thing is clear, any more information than what has already been shared will not come to light. Our government has sold the atomic bomb to Senator Larry Pressler instead of selling it to Iran. There are two important aspects of this deal. First, U.S. aid was bought in exchange for the sale of the atomic bomb. Second, a second hushed agreement was to help us get rid of the Kashmir problem and to help rid our leaders of the nuclear problem. The fact is that every Pakistani government was not in a position to open up to the people over such important issues as the nuclear program. Every government and every party has made some deal with the United States over these issues, especially the nuclear issue. That is why the former and the present ruling parties, the Muslim League and the PPP, do not want to talk about it at least until the internal elections. It should also be mentioned is that it is good idea to discuss sensitive and important issues in the Parliament. We should go a bit further and discuss topics of national importance at the national level so that all opinions are shared with the people and the people can feel involved in formation of these policies. Unfortunately, however, the atmosphere in the present Parliament is disgraceful.

It would be useless to expect any concrete results from this exercise since this debate is taking place in an atmosphere of doubt about our rulers. It would not be inappropriate to say that those who will be talking loudly about it do not even have the right information about this issue. Most of them did not even know what the former chief of the Navy, Aslam Baig, got in return for selling the nuclear program to the United States. No one will be able to tell us if we have to sell the "atom" why was it sold to the United States, and not to Iran. If nothing else, some dignity could have been salvaged from this insult. Anyhow, the situation has deteriorated so much and our social system has fallen so low that no one is disturbed by this issue. Whatever the United

States wants is happening now, had happened, and we are afraid will happen in the future.

Our rulers and leaders have dragged the people in the streets into every problem and every issue so many times that the people have no faith in them nor do they have any energy left to be insulted. Now the people of this nation will just watch this drama of insults and embarrassments from afar. The rulers sitting in the capital have begun to understand it because they have seen the actual demonstration of this attitude during the long marches. They are trying to take advantage of this attitude now. By looking at the expression on the faces of the rulers, sitting in the capital and ruling the 120 million people, and their "bosses," we can tell without any mistake that they are preparing the people for something else by telling them about the death of the nuclear program at this time. What is that? We cannot even imagine it. However, we will have an idea during the next few days. The indications do not look good.

### **U.S., Chinese Said Clashing Over Chinese Kashmir**

94AS0107B Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 11 Dec 93  
p 10

[Article by Nusrat Mirza: "The Kashmir Issue and the United States and China"]

[Text] The U.S. State Department's demand that "China should also leave Kashmir" has surprised many people. This has made the situation even more complicated, and it also shows that the United States is taking a keen interest in this issue. The question is why? However, the first question is: Is China really occupying a part of Kashmir? Both Pakistan and China have declared that China has not taken over any part of Kashmir. The Americans say that Pakistan had given this part of Kashmir to China according to an agreement between the two countries. Although, there was an agreement over border between Pakistan and China, it is not clear if Pakistan did ([word missing]). Then what do these words of the U.S. spokesman mean? There is no proof of Gilgit and Hunza being part of Kashmir for the last 100 years.

One thing, however, is clear. The United States is increasingly interested in the Kashmir issue. Does it:

1. Want to complicate the issue or is it increasing pressure on China to make this issue a defense topic?
2. Talk about the third option or Kashmir's independence so that it can control this region later [for the following reasons]?
  - i. It can keep eyes on Pakistan, China and India. It can, at least, control India and Pakistan this way.
  - ii. It wants to establish its control over this beautiful region so it can be used as a "recreation" and "rest" area in Asia for the Americans.
  - iii. perhaps it wants to keep its eyes on Central Asia and Russia and add the northern



region presently under Pakistan to it. The borders of Pakistan and China meet here and the Americans have mentioned it.

iv. It is possible that there are special minerals in this region and only the United States knows about it and wants to mine them.

v. As the only superpower in the world, it wants to control the Himalayas, the greatest mountain range in the world, and has the control of the roof of the world, Siachen.

vi. There might be another reason which we do not know.

Kashmir is definitely beautiful and is known as the heaven on earth. There are many other regions and areas in the world which are unique in their beauty, but one cannot take over all the beautiful regions. Its beauty is an additional asset. The most important issue could be its strategic location. It can become a central place to control Pakistan, India, China, Russia, Central Asia, Afghanistan, and Iran or at least can be used to keep an eye on all these countries. Pakistan had, after all, allowed the United States to establish its military base at Badgir in this region which the United States used to keep an eye on Russia and China. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, it has got some time to make preparations before Russia is ready again. God has given the United States this opportunity to become the only superpower in the world. It will use it to scare other countries, especially Pakistan, and also convince India since it is sure of its success. Additionally, the United States is very interested in China and Japan. Japan, because of its economic growth, poses a challenge to the United States and it is trying to end its "economic superpower" status. It appears that the United States is implementing its plans now. It is possible that, at a time when it has no danger from anywhere and is not very busy, it will freeze Japanese assets to make it helpless or take Japanese economic affairs in its own hands. Similarly, China is also on its list because it has not submitted to it like Russia did. At present it is making China go through the same phase as Pakistan and is providing it American equipment, weapons, computers, and loans among other things. The United States has put it, just like Pakistan, in the favored nation clause, and is pressuring it over the human rights issue. It appears to be ready to close its options ([blank]) and curtail its rights. In the past when China was behind the Iron Curtain, or the United States was after China or it was busy in the war between North and South Korea and China was surrounded from all sides, Pakistan was the only route that China could use to contact other countries in the world.

Pakistan has started the PIA [Pakistan International Airlines] flights between Beijing and Islamabad or Karachi and introduced China to the United States. Pakistan had to face great pressure and problems in this effort. China has always stood by Pakistan in difficult times. That is why the friendship between China and

Pakistan is still very strong. All kinds of conspiracies are afoot to weaken it. The construction of the Silk Highway between Pakistan and China has connected the two countries and made ground travel between them possible in all seasons. It has been commonly argued in Pakistan that the United States considers this connection by ground a block in its efforts and wants to remove it. Now that the State Department spokesman has involved China in the Kashmir issue, it is definite that the United States wants to break up this ground connection between China and Pakistan, and wants to separate these two countries. Many other efforts are also being made in this connection. For example, Chinese engineers working in Pakistan were abducted many times. There was a lot of unrest in Xianjiang over religious awakening there, and efforts were made to blame Pakistan for this unrest. The Chinese were told that the Kashmiri freedom struggle will affect the Muslim-majority province of Xianjiang.

There are also proofs of U.S. efforts encouraging the Kashmiris to form a separate country. In 1989, Robert Oakley, then U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, asked Kashmir Premier Mumtaz Rathore why a third option on Kashmir was considered. Similarly, the French ambassador talked about it to Nawabzada Nasruallah Khan. These days, CNN and other news media are airing news about Kashmir prominently, which is good because it would attract world attention to atrocities being committed in Kashmir, and would leave India alone. However, this does not seem to be happening. The situation is moving in another direction. Fears have increased now that the United States has started to mention China in the context of Kashmir.

In addition, we can assume that the United States is interested in either Kashmir's strategic location or resources, for example, there are plenty of minerals which the nature had given to Kashmir for centuries. The reason for this fear is that it has happened in the past. Africa was ravaged in the 19th century because of minerals there. The white people made the black natives their slaves and took, and still are taking, the minerals from there. It is not of the past but a fact of yesterday when they made elaborate plans to control the oil wells in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, and to make Japan depend on them. It had Iran and Iraq fight, and later encouraged Iraq to invade Kuwait. Then it quickly sent troops there and established its control over the oil wells in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and other Arab nations under the pretext of defending Saudi Arabia. Before that they tried to get Pakistan's support to control these oil wells by letting the United States establish military bases here so it could control oil routes in the Arabian Sea. Pakistan managed to keep itself out of it. The United States benefitted from the Iraq war in one way. Smaller nations find themselves helpless against modern U.S. weapons. They have accepted defeat without fighting and have knelt down in front of the United States. We used to praise the United States, the open mindedness of its people, and its help to free world nations. We considered it to be a nation of high caliber and champion of the free world nations. The

situation has changed now and fear has replaced the feeling of respect which is not good for the Americans themselves. The United States is losing good friends. I would like to request that the United States be admonished about it and that history be explained to it. It must be told that its attitude is not correct. It has not seen the destructiveness of war on its land for centuries. We know that it is moving toward a major crisis. That is why I presented the idea that we protect ourselves while the United States is focused on other issues. I want to say now that we should organize a nongovernment movement which can play a role in the future when something happens that we do not want. We must express official reaction to it and not bow our head down totally.

### **U.S. Formula on Kashmir Viewed**

94AS0118B Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 12 Dec 93 p 3

[Editorial: "U.S. Formula on Kashmir"]

[Text] The JANG has been informed through its Lahore correspondent that Pakistan and India have agreed on the three-point formula that the United States proposed on Kashmir. According to this formula both countries will recall their armed forces from Siachen in the first phase and from Azad Kashmir and occupied Kashmir in the second phase. In the third phase, an interim government in Jammu-Kashmir will be established to hold a plebiscite. According to high-level U.S. sources, the United States wants to implement this plan before September 1994, and Pakistan and India will reduce their defense expenditures after it.

Ostensibly, this U.S. formula appears to be harmless and promising. However, it is being kept a secret as to who in Pakistan agreed to this formula. If the present government has agreed to it, then who gave it the right to secretly and quietly make an agreement over this extremely important national issue? The Kashmir issue is unlike electing a party chairperson where they call a meeting of the executive committee and make a decision. This issue involves not only the Pakistani people but also the question of the life and death of 10 million Kashmiris. At present, we are not concerned with the formula itself. The question is why were the Pakistani people and the Kashmiris not taken into confidence over it? It is a proven fact that any project done stealthily always has some flaws in it. We already have found problems with this formula. According to our information, this formula was not created in one day; the U.S. representative has been coming and going here for it. Deputy Secretary of State Clifton Wharton and Assistant Secretary for South Asia Robin Raphael played very important roles in its formation. They had the Indian Foreign Secretary J.N. Dixit come to Washington in August 1993 to inform him about this formula. Later, General Hoover, an important American official, had informed the Pakistani caretaker government about this formula. It was decided that this formula would be implemented after the "elected" government in Pakistan was established. As soon as this "elected government"

was established, Robin Raphael arrived in Pakistan and, after settling all the details, started moving things around to pave way for its implementation. Muyeen Qureshi was asked to present himself at the U.S. behest and details were settled with his help. However, he did not open his mouth for three months, and decided with the United States that the plan will be carried out when the elected government is in office.

Madam Rafael arrived here with the formula a few days before the new government took over. If this is true then why did the elected government not present it to the elected National Assembly? What was the reason for keeping quiet about it? There is no doubt that something is wrong?

As for the formula itself, its third phase especially calls for some attention. According to it, Jammu-Kashmir will either be under UN custody or India and Pakistan will find a way for joint administration. An interim government with India and Pakistan's agreement and Kashmiri leaders' involvement will be established in Kashmir. This interim government will hold a plebiscite within a short period. Obviously, Azad Kashmir is included in this formula. A third option will be included in the plebiscite. As for the question of placing the whole of Kashmir under the United Nations supervision, we have stated in these columns in the past that this idea was also presented during Nawaz Sharif's government. According to one source, the former prime minister had agreed to this formula. He had mentioned support for the third option himself after it. This is not a new idea. However, the most dangerous aspect of this formula is putting Kashmir under the United Nations for a long period. We can easily imagine what would happen during that time. After it, the possibility of the third option will become stronger. Perhaps, this is the real formula and India would have agreed to it. It would be safer this way. Anyhow, whatever the issue is, it must be presented in the National Assembly for open discussions. It is difficult to eat rice pudding if you cook it quietly.

### **Indian Presence in UN Security Council Opposed**

94AS0118C Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 13 Dec 93 p 3

[Editorial: "Prime Minister's Rightful Stand"]

[Text] India is trying to become a permanent member of the Security Council. Perhaps some major powers appear to be supporting India on this issue. India and its supporting nations believe that it should get this seat because it is a large country and has substantial military resources. India will be able to get the veto right if it becomes a permanent member of the Security Council. At present, the five permanent members—the United States of America, Russia, China, Great Britain, and France—have this right.

There are not one or two, but several examples of how the major powers have abused the veto right at will. Whenever the Security Council approved a disciplinary

action against Israel, the United States made it ineffective using its veto power. The Soviet Union also showed similar inclination in the past. It also used the veto without paying attention to justice and fairness. Therefore, making India a member of the Security Council and giving it the veto right would be hurting the prestige of this international organization. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto is justified and right in her stand that India should not be allowed to become a member of the Security Council. Benazir Bhutto openly told in a press conference in Turkey's capital Ankara last Saturday that Pakistani people are strongly opposed to India's becoming a permanent member of the UN Security Council since it has been continuously ignoring the resolutions about Kashmir.

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's objection has considerable weight. A government that has been neglecting UN resolutions and refusing self-government to Kashmiris cannot be given membership to the Security Council. Additionally, India's attitude toward Pakistan and other countries in this region has never been good. It has always tried to take advantage of its being a large country. If India still is made a permanent member of the Security Council, it will increase its atrocities in Kashmir and its negative activities in this region will also increase. The United States and other countries know India's character very well. The proposal to make India a permanent Security Council member is just to make India a likely opponent of China in Asia. Still, this proposal should be opposed with full force.

#### **Bhutto Stance on Kashmir, Nuclear Program Analyzed**

94AS0119A Lahore ZINDGI in Urdu 17 Dec 93 p 37

[Article by Abdullah Malik: "Nuclear Program, Kashmir Problem, and Benazir Bhutto"]

[Text] At the time the United States was arranging its priorities regarding Pakistan, it actually had its finger on the right nerve. It knew that the most popular leader and organization in Pakistan was Benazir Bhutto and her Pakistan People's Party [PPP]. In any case, be it the U.S. government or any other Western government, Benazir Bhutto would be their first preference, because Benazir's philosophy and beliefs fit perfectly into the framework of their international policies and the new world order. For example, Benazir is the political heiress to a family and a father who had impressed the Western countries by their education, insight, diplomacy, and cosmopolitan viewpoint. Her father had made the whole third world his supporter by raising the slogan of a new international order on the other side. Then, with the discussions about the nuclear bomb, he had made a soft spot for himself in the whole Arab world. Now there is a fight. The sister, brother, and the mother had been benefitting from the soft spot in the heart of the Arab world for many years. They are still benefitting one way or the other. It is true that the Arab nations could not save Zulfikar Ali Bhutto from hanging, but that was because of General Ziaul Haq

had no other alternative. Both of them were close to the hangman's noose at that time. Had Ziaul Haq saved Zulfikar Ali Bhutto from hanging and sent him abroad, he would have been hanged himself sooner or later. Freeing Bhutto for Zia meant inviting his own death.

Anyhow, General Zia made a deal that was less harmful to him. He knew well that Bhutto's hanging would make him a martyr, and he also knew that this martyrdom would make the PPP and the Bhutto family triumphant. General Ziaul Haq was safe behind the international atmosphere, the flare-up in Afghanistan, and the swirl of the revolution there. The world powers were forced to cajole him. Interestingly enough, when the Afghan revolution after the first phase began to appear pro-Soviet Union and anti-United States, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto began to give the impression from jail that communism was spreading and Southeast Asia was being taken over by communism, and that it was only Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who could save this communist invasion.

We tend to forget history, may it be old or recent. In 1978, when Afghanistan and the Soviet Union signed their 20-year friendship agreement, the central executive of the PPP expressed grave concern over it and passed a resolution at Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's insistence. The purpose of this resolution was to convince the United States that the situation created by the changes and the revolution in Afghanistan might hurt U.S. interests, and that if there was anyone who had the fortitude and courage to stop this process it was Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Therefore, his release was in the U.S. interest. Bhutto's brain was working fully even when he was in jail fighting to stay alive. He was analyzing the foreign politics and changes there very carefully and wanted the United States to use pressure for his release. The efforts that Bhutto made all by himself in his jail cell during that period can be important subject of research and analysis. However, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was just unlucky as detailed in the diaries kept by the British High Commissioner Sir Marlese James. These diaries were published recently under the title Pakistan Chronicle. The fact is that Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had lost trust at the diplomatic level. The United States understood well that if it helped Bhutto's release it would be creating an enemy of America who was very popular. That is the same fact that has convinced not only Benazir Bhutto but most of our politicians that the first condition to rule Pakistan is to get approval from the military and the United States of America. The United States also needed a popular leader to help meet its own goals in this region. This need, according to it, could be best filled by Benazir Bhutto. Thus, the drama of elections was staged to achieve this goal. The U.S. administration started to hint about holding elections a year and a half ago. As soon as armed confrontation started in Kashmir, the United States got worried about the situation in this region. For the last two or three years, the way Pakistani government's under Nawaz Sharif's leadership was trying to make Kashmir an international issue had forced the United States to be serious about this issue or at least give the impression of



its being serious to the Pakistani people. At the same time, the Nawaz Sharif government joined the nuclear issue with the regional and international politics. Nawaz Sharif's greatest achievement was to propose the five-nation conference to resolve the nuclear issue in Pakistan and India. It left India alone and friendless at international level because four countries were supporting this conference and only India was against it.

This was the international situation in which the elections were held. The U.S. government and nonaligned and aligned people assumed that Benazir Bhutto would emerge as the power. However, as the adage goes, "I was bathing and the fly was washed away." It was the most prominent misconception in Pakistani politics that the PPP has the largest vote bank and Benazir Bhutto is the most popular leader. However, when the elections were held, Nawaz Sharif also joined the race. He presented his charismatic personality ahead of his inexperience and neglectful deeds on the political chess board. This development has changed the whole political framework. This situation has puzzled the U.S. administration and has surrounded Benazir with whirlpool of problems. Benazir Bhutto and the PPP had thought that they would be able to force the U.S. point of view on the people using their popularity. It has begun to appear difficult now. Nawaz Sharif and his opposition group is fully aware of Benazir and PPP's helplessness. That is why Nawaz Sharif is talking about Kashmir and the nuclear program in every breath he takes.

Meanwhile the United States had shown some flexibility and had tried to convince the people that the U.S. attitude was changing after Benazir's arrival, and Benazir had also tried to use this to her advantage. However, when the U.S. government observed the reaction of the opposition party and the people, it changed its approach, and began to repeat its old stand of depriving Pakistan of aid as long as it was suspected of making nuclear weapons. Although Benazir is emphasizing that she will not accept any pressure over the nuclear program, her refusal to open debate on this issue in the National Assembly only intensifies many suspicions. Saying that the nuclear program cannot be made a topic of discussion in every street and corner is childish. There have been demonstrations in Japan against the nuclear program for months. Why cannot we discuss this issue in our assembly?

#### **U.S. Said Unable To Fulfill Goals in Region**

94AS0117E Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 20 Dec 93 p 3

[Editorial: "U.S. Goals Will Fulfill Goals"]

[Text] It is generally believed that the real reason for tension with the United States is Pakistan's nuclear program. The United States does not believe that this program is for peaceful uses and suspects that Pakistan wants to make atomic bombs. Because of this suspicion, it stopped military and economic aid to Pakistan under

the Pressler Amendment. The United States is not satisfied with Pakistan even after the nuclear program was frozen. It is pressing us to roll back the nuclear program, to permit the inspection of nuclear installations, and to unilaterally sign the NPT [Nonproliferation Treaty]. However, this is plain blackmail. Actually the United States wants to make Pakistan dependent on it. Since Pakistan is not willing to become dependent, the United States at times accuses it of making nuclear weapons, and at other times threatens to declare it a terrorist nation. What the United States wants is clear from the U.S. Ambassador John Minzo's speech at the American Association of Pakistani Doctors last Saturday.

The U.S. ambassador said that relations between the two countries would be very good if Pakistan agreed with the United States. He said in his speech that relations between the two countries have improved compared to the past, and there is the possibility that these relations will become more stable if Pakistan supports U.S. international policies. What the U.S. ambassador has said is very true. If Pakistan was dependent on the United States, and had become its ally, the United States would have no complaints or accusations against Pakistan. U.S. international policies are not hidden from any one.

The United States cannot tolerate the idea of Pakistan's friendly relations with China. It does not like Pakistan's brotherly relations with Iran, Iraq, Libya, and other Muslim nations either. It also wants Pakistan to recognize Israel and to establish diplomatic relations with it. However, the U.S. ambassador should fully understand that Pakistan is an independent nation. The Pakistani people are Muslims with a firm faith in their religion. They cannot break up their traditional friendship with these countries for U.S. happiness and aid. Opportunistic and cowardly nations change their ideologies and policies. The Pakistani people are not cowards and will not compromise their principles under pressure or for greed. Pakistan's relations with China can become more stable. Pakistan will continue its efforts toward unity and cooperation among Muslim nations. Israel will not be recognized at all. Similarly, Pakistan will not roll back its nuclear program under any pressure or for any greed. The United States is indeed a superpower, and it can blackmail and harass Pakistan. However, it cannot force us to cooperate with it. No Pakistani government can compromise national prestige and pride. Pakistan also has courageous and patriotic leaders like Imam Khomeini, Saddam Hussein, Colonel Gaddafi, and Farah Adid who are capable of being firm with the time of test.

#### **Paper Calls for ICO Involvement in Somalia**

BK2412091393 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English  
24 Dec 93 p 6

[Editorial: "Why Not Induct OIC"]

[Text] What had begun as a humanitarian mission in Somalia, by now has turned into a military quagmire

seething with all foreign participants' desperate efforts to get out. Apart from over 10,000 Somalis killed during the UN military operations, about 70 foreign peacekeepers have died. Amongst the UN peacekeepers' casualties, 30 are of soldiers from the United States. Technologically the strongest military machine in the world, as represented by the 9000 servicemen on US ships off the Somalian coast, has been supporting some 30,000 UN soldiers drawn from 28 countries.

This did not reassure most of the contributors to the UN expedition. The American public that has yet to recover from the Vietnam syndrome could not stomach the sight of the dead bodies of US soldiers dragged about in Mogadishu's streets. Elected representatives of the American people rightly raised two basic questions. One, what were the US servicemen doing in Somalia in the first place. Two, which aspect of the US security was involved in Somalia to provide constitutional justification to President Clinton to deploy US troops in that remote African country. Faced with mounting domestic hostility to its military involvement in the African country, Washington had no option but to call it a day. Some of the Europeans were smart enough to jump ship well in time. Especially noteworthy were the Italians who amongst all westerners knew their Somalia because of their past colonial role in that country.

Forced by its laws and an increasingly hostile public opinion at home, Washington has resorted to the familiar subterfuge of trying to achieve its objective through proxies. But the dimensions of the conceptual flaw in the Somalian misadventure is becoming glaring enough for the United States to wash its hands off and shift the entire blame to UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali. Left holding the baby, it is Ghali now who is designated as the conceiver of the Somalian operation.

Transferring the blame elsewhere, the United States is doing the same to its Somalian military role and in this respect, Pakistan is willing to carry most of the burden. With 5,000 soldiers, Islamabad already has the largest representation in the UN Somalian contingent and this is increasing steadily. With 32 of its soldiers dead, Pakistan's loss is the largest amongst all contributors to the force. Although the life of a Pakistani is not considered as valuable as that of an American, Islamabad should ponder over some crucial aspects of its willingness to shoulder US burden.

It is widely known that wherever Langley House finds its style cramped by domestic legislative restrictions, it inducts Saudi or any other intelligence agency which collaborates with the CIA. But by their very nature, the clandestine operations remain hidden and have vast room for wriggling out of a tight corner. But in any military involvement, it is not that easy to disclaim responsibility. The UN operations around the world by now are widely perceived as another means of furthering US objectives. Pakistan needs to guard against emerging eventually as what the Americans call the fall guy.

If Pakistan believes that it is doing a service to brother Muslims in Somalia, the correct authority for the Pakistani contingent's operations in Somalia should be the Organisation of the Islamic Conference [OIC]. Irrespective of the OIC's credibility as a forum of all Muslim countries operating independent of any non-Muslim decisive influence, its nomenclature demands action on important issues that entail supreme sacrifice by a Muslim soldier.

#### Relations With U.S. Viewed

94AS0116C Karachi JANG in Urdu 24 Dec 93 pp 1V  
(Supplement)

[Article: "Pakistan-U.S. Relations—United States Never Was Faithful"]

[Text] Our American "friends" first took the ships back from the Navy, then refused to supply F-16 planes to Pakistan, even though the price of these planes was already paid. The situation is such that our coast is undefended, and the absence of the F-16 in our space shows that we cannot defend our land and sea. Mr. Pressler declared Pakistan a hostile nation three years ago. Perhaps he does not know the difference between gunpowder and atomic bombs. The American policy shows that they want to make Pakistan a sacrificial lamb or goat and throw it in front of the bloodthirsty wolves.

If we review relations between the United States and Pakistan, it is clear that the United States has not been faithful even to its good friends. There is an old adage used by the soldiers in the West: If you are faithful to your friend, then you are unfaithful to God. The Americans follow this adage perfectly. In the Gulf War, it started Operation Desert Storm to help its friends. It then demanded billions of dollars to meet its war expenses. First it emphasized the need for nuclear power in Pakistan, and when Pakistan reached its goal of producing nuclear power, it then began to make noise and asked it to stop.

When India exploded a nuclear bomb in May 1974, it was commended, even though India had fought wars with both China and Pakistan. America is extremely powerful, but because of its biased nature, its foreign policy has been very ineffective. It is falling in the eyes of the free world. The United States had no desire for Pakistan to reduce its defense budget. The Americans praised their agents for this goal, and then had them raise the slogan that Pakistan must reduce its defense expenses. Why should we reduce defense expenses? No logical reason was given for this.

Pakistan has had an open stand, that militarily weak Pakistan had always been a "delicious morsel" for India to devour. India had always suppressed the weak, be it in the Kashmir issue, Goa, Nepal, Bhutan, Hyderabad (Deccan), Junagarh, Manavdar, Mangrol, Naxalbari, the Nagas, Mizo tribals, or former East Pakistan. India always forced itself into any place where it saw weakness.

The Americans always supported India in Asia and have ignored India's belligerence, war craze, and expansionist designs.

The balance of military power is essential for a stable, peaceful environment, especially in Asian and African nations; however, the United States of America has also tried to establish India's supremacy in Asia. A good air, land, and sea army is important for any country. If Pakistan wants to strengthen and stabilize its defense forces, that is its natural and legal right.

The United States, because of its erroneous policy, or to gain specific goals, wants to impose restrictions on its "weapons." If it does not change this attitude, there is the strong possibility that Pakistan will get its military needs from Western nations and China.

The United States believes that Pakistan cannot function without its technology. The Americans are wrong. They are not fully aware of the skills of the Pakistani people. The question arises: Since the United States is a trading nation, is it backing away from its agreement in order to put pressure on Pakistan to close its nuclear plant? Can the nuclear plant be closed?

The way the United States wants to disarm Pakistan in the name of peace in Asia is causing negative results. Just because of U.S. stubbornness, the whole nation agrees on the point that Pakistan should make a nuclear bomb, and should talk to other countries in order to meet its needs.

The Americans should think about it all since they have themselves made thousands of nuclear bombs and stored them in safe places, they have spent billions of dollars and established two "secure places" underground, where nuclear radiation cannot reach. The Pakistani army is not a police force; it also has to protect and defend the nation. It also is endangered by India's expansionist designs. Of course, the armed forces keep the Pakistani government informed about its needs. The Pakistani army cannot expect internal and external pressures.

The present Pakistani government, led by Madam Benazir Bhutto, who represents a strong and flawless political heritage, is expected to keep in mind the needs of military Pakistan. Madam Benazir Bhutto surely considers Pakistan more important than her own life, and she is aware of the needs of our armed forces. If the Americans do not review their attitude, they will soon lose their good friends. It is also possible that Benazir Bhutto will make changes in her new social contract and will order military training for all men and women under the age 45. Perhaps the Americans want a peaceful nation to become a belligerent one; however, the Pakistani people want to benefit from peaceful but modern technology. The United States should participate in the effort to make Pakistan a peaceful area, one that is strong in defense. Every U. S. president has said during the last half century that a strong, stable America is important for world peace. Will not a strong Pakistan assure peace in Asia?

### JI Leader States U.S. Using Bhutto Government 'To Finish Muslims'

94AS0117D Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 25 Dec 93 p 11

[News Report: "U.S. Wants To Destroy Muslims Through Our Government—Munawwar Hussein"]

[Text] Jhang (Special Correspondent)—The United States wants to exterminate Muslims through our rulers because all these rulers are its obedient followers and pay homage at its doors. Sayyed Munawwar Hussein, secretary general of Jamaat-i-Islami, stated this in a meeting here today. He said that our rulers ignore the problems faced by our people just to make the United States happy. This way these rulers are used to keep the people away from Islamic movements. There is a spread baseless propaganda against these movements. Movements to help establish Islamic identity are accused of terrorism and fundamentalism. While commenting on the international situation, he said that the United States has recognized its target. It considers Islam a danger to it. Secularism cannot tolerate Muslims, and secularism, be it Western or Eastern, commits atrocities against the people. Its proof is the abominations committed day and night against the Muslims in Bosnia. About Afghanistan, he said that pro-Soviet intellectuals had advised us that this issue should be taken care of through negotiations with the Soviet Union. However, the Afghans not only embarrassed it in Afghanistan but in the whole world. It proved that the only superpower there is Allah who can make one great or little. All honors and humiliations are in His hands. Commenting on the new world order, he said the United States wants to do whatever it desires and no one should question it. That is why it makes all these plans, and that is why it sent its armed forces to Somalia. However, when its troops were being killed, it announce their recall and thus Allah made its plans fail. Those who say that Islam could not be implemented with jihad in Afghanistan and with democracy in Algeria should know that the world is changing now. The Kashmiri people are offering their lives and the Muslims in Palestine and Bosnia are bravely standing against kafirs. The Islamic laws have been implemented in Sudan and there is new awakening in Malaysia. All these point to the bright future of Islam. Hafiz Mohammed Idris, leader of the Jamaat-i-Islami of Punjab; Mian Maqsood Ahmed, secretary general; and Chowdhery MPA [Member of Provincial Assembly] also addressed the meeting.

### U.S. Said Continuing To Fear 'Islamic Bomb'

94AS0120A Karachi TAKBEER in Urdu 30 Dec 93 p 5

[Editorial: "Islamic Bomb—the Real U.S. Fear"]

[Text] Three U.S. Senators addressed a press conference together in Islamabad. The famous Senator Larry Pressler, whose amendment is being used mercilessly in Pakistan for the last two years and who is a living example of U.S. narrow mindedness, unfairness, anti-Muslim attitude, and swindles, was also there. The



peculiarity of this law is that while dozens of countries in the world have nuclear bombs, it is implemented only against Pakistan. India has nuclear weapons as does Israel. Russia has nuclear weapons as do many European countries. However, the United States did stop economic or military aid to any of these countries while demanding that they roll back their nuclear programs, open up their nuclear installations for inspection, and sign a unilateral agreement on nuclear nonproliferation. All these conditions under the Pressler Amendment apply to Pakistan only. Why? Just because Pakistan is a Muslim country! Since Israel, Russia, and India are not Islamic nations, the United States does not impose these strict rules on them. Does not this create enmity toward Muslims and, according to the favorite U.S. definition, make the United States a fundamentalist itself? However, the United States stubbornly continues to accuse Pakistan and other Islamic countries of fundamentalism. These countries just love their national independence and want the world to respect them.

Mr. Larry Pressler was asked at the Islamabad press conference why the Pressler Amendment was implemented only against Pakistan. Is it not unfair to single out one nation in the world and accuse it? Mr. Larry Pressler spat out the truth in his response. This is part of the usual U.S. policy which is not admitted to at the diplomatic level. Mr. Pressler said that during the 1980s there was information in the media that an 'Islamic bomb' was being made and its technical knowledge could be transferred from one nation to another.

Yes! This is the real fear and all these efforts are being made to stop it. Campaigns are launched against Muslim countries. They are surrounded after being accused of fundamentalism, and they are being deprived of their rights in the international brotherhood like second-class members. Their national autonomy is challenged at every step. At times, Iran is accused of terrorism and at other times the Sudanese government is censured by calling it a military dictatorship. They ask why General Abdul Bashir is experimenting with establishing an Islamic form of government? Plans to divide up Sudan and create a Christian country from within it are approved so that anti-Islamic forces could use this place as their base. The establishment of Muslim rule following the democratic process in Algeria is being objected to because the Islamic Salvation Front might come to power using the slogan of an Islamic form of government. The United States, which opposes military dictatorship in Sudan on principle, becomes a champion and supporter of a military dictatorship that is against democracy there. When Pakistan takes the path of self-dependence in defense, its efforts at self-dependence are opposed and labeled as efforts to make the Islamic bomb. It is threatened with being called a terrorist nation, its elected government is overthrown under a conspiracy, and a government headed by persons of its own liking is installed there. The Islamic world never called these actions Christian fundamentalism. Instead,

we used political definitions and called it American colonialism. We did not denounce it using some religious terms.

As soon as Larry Pressler told the truth and explained the real reason behind the Pressler Amendment, Senator Brown, the other senator present in that press conference, denied the idea of an Islamic bomb by saying that there is no such thing as the Islamic bomb. The United States is just trying to stop the spread of nuclear weapons, and is not doing that because of a preference for any religion. It is not focusing on Pakistan; it tries to check nuclear weapons anywhere in the world where it knows they exist.

In our opinion, Mr. Brown's explanation was an effort to cover up. The U.S. policy is not what Mr. Brown tells us; it is what Mr. Pressler has explained to us. Pakistan has to accept Mr. Pressler's definition of U.S. policy because the law is based on Mr. Pressler's definition, and not on the one that follows the policy explained by Mr. Brown. If Mr. Brown's definition was correct and the United States is not just trying to stop the Islamic bomb, it would have put similar pressure on dozens of non-Muslim countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, and South America that have become nuclear powers during the last two decades. No restrictions were imposed even on India under the Pressler Amendment. Israel, South Africa, Brazil, and European nations have the full freedom; pressure is being put only on Pakistan.

Mr. Pressler argues that Pakistan's bomb could get into the hands of Iraq or Libya any time. This is a product of a prejudiced Jewish or Christian mind. They are worried about proliferation of weapons from one country to another, but they do not remember that it was the United States itself that had installed those missiles loaded with nuclear weapons in many places in Europe under the NATO agreement. These missiles are capable of putting more than half the world to the sleep of death in one second. The senator, from a country that has been planning this dangerous game of weapons of massacre for the last 40 years and is credited with dropping the only two atomic bombs deployed in history on Nagasaki and Hiroshima, killing hundreds of thousands of people, should be embarrassed when he states that Pakistani bombs could reach Iraq or Libya and cause world's destruction. The United States should first wipe out the stigma of the largest massacre of human life in Nagasaki and Hiroshima. This U.S. attitude is making the Muslims angry. The results will not be good. No country remains victorious or vanquished forever.

#### Cooperation With China Seen Beneficial

94AS0116A Karachi JANG in Urdu 31 Dec 93 p 3

[Editorial: "Pakistan-China Cooperation"]

[Text] Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng has asked Chinese and Pakistani investors to visit each other's countries more and more, and to start some joint ventures so that economic cooperation between both countries is

increased. He said that it is very important to increase cooperation between the two countries in the present international situation. This will pave the way for economic progress and regional cooperation. China also openly announced that it will continue selling weapons to Pakistan. Pakistan and China are trusted friends of each other, and both have helped one another at various forums and at the political level on various international and regional issues. At a time when the world is passing through rapid political and economic changes, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's visit to China will help improve cooperation between the two countries. This is evident from Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng's encouragement to investors in both countries to start new ventures and visit each other's countries, as well as continuance of selling weapons to Pakistan. China is an emerging economic and political power in the world. Since the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the United States has tried to force its wishes on different parts of the world to meet its interests and goals. This has caused worry and concern among independent nations. The United States has started unilateral propaganda against China over human rights violations, breaking the missile technology agreement, and other issues, and has imposed restrictions on it. China has not only confronted all these tricks, but we can say that China is playing an important role in keeping the balance of power at international levels. Its economic progress during the twentieth century will leave many advanced countries behind. Therefore, its role at the international level will be very important in the future. Pakistan supported China during difficult times, and is its close friend. At present, when Pakistan is dealing with a hostile and troublesome country like India, and the United States of America is imposing restrictions on it on the pretext of a peaceful nuclear program, China's warmer friendship and close relationship are very important for Pakistan. Pakistan can not only attain self-sufficiency with China's cooperation and support, but can also get rid of the blackmail against it for defense weapons. We welcome Prime Minister Li Peng's announcement that he will continue selling weapons to Pakistan, and expect that the friendship between these two countries will remain on strong footing.

### Regional Affairs

#### Possible Agreement Over Siachen Dispute Criticized

94AS0081B Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 16 Nov 93  
p 10

[Article by Nusrat Mirza: "Agreement on Siachen Will Be Against National Interest"]

[Text] According to a news report referring to a U.S. official, a decision has been made to keep Siachen a nonmilitary zone, and this agreement is being fine-tuned. I believe that any agreement with India over Siachen is detrimental to Pakistan. This will lead to our

acceptance of India's supremacy, and will create reasons for decreasing our armed forces. Our government and the military would be shooting themselves in the foot if they did so.

The highest region in the world, Siachen, is also known as the roof of the world. It is the place where 20,000 Indian and Pakistani soldiers are fighting one another. It is being considered for an agreement, according to informal talks by American officials with senior journalists. We believe that such an agreement is not in Pakistan's interests, because battles and skirmishes are not fought just for winning or losing. There are many purposes. One purpose is military or economic. Other purpose is to maintain self-respect or for one's supremacy. A war fought for military and economic reasons, or to hurt the enemy's economic and military power, is fought to see how much harm is done to the enemy. In the present situation, this war, which was started by India, is proving to be very harmful to it. This is also showing India's weaknesses, because India is under great economic pressure because of this war. Some already knew it, and it is often being heard now that even grass does not grow in Siachen. If this is true, then why did India start this campaign? When it was planning to take over Siachen, then Pakistan knew that India was moving toward Siachen. Thus, Pakistan also started its preparations, and Pakistani and Indian deputations met face to face in some European countries. Both countries were looking to purchase special equipment to start a war in this cold region, where the temperature is 40 degrees below zero. One reason for this campaign could be that India wanted to surprise Pakistan and establish its supremacy over it, to demonstrate that it can attack Pakistan from a region which is extremely inaccessible. Perhaps there was a price for this campaign, and it has exceeded all the budgets that have been set for it. Therefore, for the past several years, India has shown interest in an agreement over Siachen. That is why the American officials are saying that it is easy to have an agreement on this issue, and that Pakistan should not give any opinion. At present, it seems that Pakistan is apparently willing to follow the policy of obeying U. S. orders.

India's Losses in Siachen—From the information we have received from our national and international media, it appears that India has suffered losses ten times greater than has Pakistan. In other words, if ten Indians are killed, only one Pakistani is martyred. Economically, India's losses are many times greater. The prestigious magazine INDIA TODAY wrote in 1990 about Siachen, "India's weaknesses are evident in economic and military movement in Siachen, because the Cheetah helicopter is overhauled in France, and not in India." The purpose for which the Cheetah is used indicates that India is not meeting all its military needs. Then, the number of Indian troops there is much greater than the number of our troops, according to military sources. Thus, India must be spending much more money there. It is also worried because of this. It is possible that we,

too, are worried. However, it is a good strategy to keep the enemy occupied in such a way that it spends its energy and remains under economic pressure. Now, if there is an agreement over Siachen, it would mean that we cannot afford the expenses, even though they are much greater than what India is spending. This also means that we are in no position to protect our independence, because the enemy will later pressure us in other areas. It will also make sure that it benefits on the Kashmir issue, and will send these people to Kashmir. The troops that have been removed from the Chinese border after the agreement have also been sent to Kashmir. This could also mean that all the economic spending figures in Siachen were totally wrong, or that our leadership, which is "an ever-changing leadership," is tired. It sits down whenever it sees a shadow by a wall. Instead of aggravating Indian weakness, we are providing it a chance to breathe easy if we have an agreement over Siachen.

**Challenge to India's Supremacy**—By opposing India in Siachen, Pakistan has negated the picture of India's supremacy, and has challenged it. That is why its supremacy was not accepted. Had we accepted it, we would not have been able to keep it occupied in Siachen. If we agree to an agreement, it will mean that we have accepted India's supremacy. Even if it is not inferred now, sooner or later, we will have to accept India's supremacy.

The fact is that challenging India in Siachen is equivalent to checking India's supremacy. I recognize that peace is very important; a peace agreement that causes additional problems is not a good strategy. A cease-fire that results in a greater war later is not appropriate. Only the tired people or those who refuse to learn from political and military events of the past do such things. The people should never give them any support. There is a lot of unrest in Pakistan at present, and the current military leadership's ability and competence are being questioned.

**Reductions in the Military**—Our involvement in Siachen and the Kashmir issue are the major reasons for Pakistan's large army. If these problems are solved through American efforts, then Pakistan will have any reason to have a large army. This means that we do not ever want to resolve the problem. This is not true. We do want to resolve this issue, but without any restrictions. We cannot accept the condition of reducing our armed forces or rolling back our nuclear capabilities. In addition, we also want this issue to be resolved under a "package deal." It is India's need to get out of the Siachen problem. We will leave it there only if it agrees to resolve the Kashmir problem according to the UN resolutions. If we agree over Siachen, then India will fully benefit, and we will lose. It is possible that India gives the impression of giving something to Pakistan over Siachen. It will then take even more back over the Kashmir negotiations. India will benefit greatly by stopping military campaigns in Siachen. At the same time, it will heap losses for us when we discuss the Kashmir issue.

If we have an agreement over Siachen, then we should insist on having a package deal without giving up our stand on reduction in the army or rolling back our nuclear program. The issue of reducing our army is being discussed by our intellectuals, politicians, and the people. They are talking about reducing our armed forces because the self-serving role of military generals in the past had resulted in increased interference in political affairs. Many efforts were made in the past to reduce our army; however, the people did not support these efforts, because they know the importance of the military for historic and psychological reasons. One reason is that the Hindus have not sincerely accepted Pakistan as a country of Muslims. They want to avenge the rule of Muslims over them for thousands of years by ruling the Muslims now. Therefore, the Hindus, through India, want to control Pakistan, the country of Muslims.

If the present military leadership, which is very knowledgeable about our country's affairs, makes a losing deal over Siachen, and shoots itself in the foot, then the people will have no reason to accept the additional economic pressure of maintaining a large army. They will sadly accept reductions in our armed forces. It is true that the United States is pressuring Pakistan to end its disagreement with India, and to roll back its nuclear technology. We have to remove this pressure by using some strategy.

**Training of Pakistani Soldiers**—The training that our military troops and officers have received to fight in cold regions while remaining in Siachen will be of great benefit to us in the future. At a time when Pakistan, instead of looking for help inside, looks toward others, it will see many different kinds of scenarios that can interest it. The present era is not one of military campaigns; however, if there is a military campaign, we must be in a position to play our role actively. The money that is being spent for such training will prove to be a good investment in the future. For it, it is important that we keep our eye on the sky. The sky is the better place to fight than on land or on roofs. We can learn new things through new experiments. While I was living in Shangri-La Sakrud, I met a young military officer on 27 June 1987. He had returned from Siachen and was full of zeal. He explained to me an incident when they were all in a camp and saw a circle of light traveling from one site to another. They fired at it, but it was not affected. Slowly, the circle came close to their place of operation, and then disappeared. He thought there were some ghosts there. However, I said that someone was using a satellite for spying. Their experience in the Siachen war will be beneficial to us in the long run. If nothing else, our army can be part of a peacekeeping force in a cold region.

After presenting these arguments, I am stating again that any agreement with India over Siachen will not be in Pakistan's interests. This would lead to our acceptance of India's supremacy. India will create another opportunity to confront us, and it will also make India economically stronger. Also, it will be a cause for reducing Pakistan's military force in the future. India's economic weakness



will be increased if it is involved in the Siachen war, and its dream of supremacy will remain a dream. The Pakistani military will gain more experience and training. There will be more problems for India, and it will remain economically backward.

#### **Khalistani Leader Interviewed on Movement**

94AS0108D Lahore MUSAWAT in Urdu 4 Dec 93 p 1

[News Report: "Time for Sikhs' Independence Has Arrived—Gurucharan Singh"]

[Text] Lahore (Interview by Ahmed Nadim and Aqil Ahmed)—The day India attacks Pakistan will be the day Khalistan will be created. This was revealed by Gurucharan Singh, president of International Sikh Youth Federation of Norway and member of Council of Khalistan Advisory Committee, and Joga Singh, leader of the Khalistan movement in a talk with the daily MUSAWAT. They said that there has been no decrease in the intensity of the Khalistan movement. It was an Indian conspiracy. The government first infiltrated the organization with its agents posing as Sikhs and gave rise to the movement. Later, it pulled back its agents to sabotage the movement. However, the Indian government's conspiracy was unsuccessful and the campaign for an independent Khalistan is still going on. They expressed hope that Khalistan will be established after five years. They said that the Indian government always sends the Sikhs soldiers to the front in each battle so that the number of Sikhs is reduced. The government is afraid that these soldiers might form the Khalistan Army upon their discharge. They further said that Hindus dressed as Sikhs are in the forefront when Muslim shrines are debased so that Sikhs and Muslims would hate each other. The Indian government does not want to see Muslims and Sikhs united. They said that Sikhs and Muslims love each other. The Muslims and Sikhs took out joint procession in Norway to show their displeasure at the destruction of the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya and the siege of Hazratbal. They said that Indians raise the slogan of "Hindu, Hindi, Hindustan," which means that India is for the Hindus only, and those who want to live here must become Hindus. The Sikhs leaders said that India has the label of being a democracy, but there is no such thing as democracy there. In answer to a question, they said the issue of an independent nation can be raised in the United Nations. They added that they have no connection with terrorists and all terrorism is part of the Indian government's conspiracy. The Sikhs are working toward removing this accusation. They said that the Indian government put Pakistani weapons in police stations so that it can accuse Pakistan of helping the terrorists. They said that India will disintegrate just like the Soviet Union and Khalistan will be established. They said that the constitution and the map of Khalistan will be drawn after it is established. Is it certain that the East Punjab region of India where Punjabi is spoken will be part of Khalistan. Khalistan will be a democratic nation where the government will be

established by elections and politics will be under religion. All minorities in Khalistan will have full rights and freedom to practice their religion. There will be the policy of open border and free trade between Khalistan and Pakistan. They said that their leaders were victims of Hindu conspiracies. Quaid-i Azam [Jinnah] was wise to get a separate country, Pakistan, for himself while we are still slaves. Now the war will continue until Khalistan is established. Sardar Gurucharan Singh said the minorities in India are treated unfairly and no one has religious freedom. The religious places of minorities are being violated, women are raped, and innocent children are killed. The Indian government does not follow secularism; it is also violating human and moral rights. Mentioning the Indian government's raid on the Golden Temple, he said that this attack was part of an international conspiracy. This attack was launched when the Sikhs were celebrating a religious day. More than 13,000 Sikh women and innocent children were killed in this raid. Similarly, the Babri Masjid was violated in December 1992, followed by killings of Muslims. Massacre of the minorities is a part of the Indian policy. Whenever the government wants to kill someone, it first declares him a terrorist. This way, it calls the freedom fighters in Kashmir terrorists. They declared their support for Kashmir's efforts for independence and said that the Muslims and Sikhs should unite to free Khalistan and Kashmir. Referring to the Indian government's atrocities, they said that raping women and killing young men in police confrontations have become a common occurrence in Punjab. Thousands of people in Kashmir and Punjab have been declared terrorists and then jailed. Their homes are attacked, the Indian police mass rapes young girls, and the young men who try to protest are killed. They said that during the British rule, Sikh, Muslim, and Hindu youth who opposed the police were labeled terrorists, similarly, the Indian government also calls anyone who supports freedom a terrorist. In answer to a question, they said that the Indian government prepared fake 'Sikhs to gave a bad name to the freedom fighters. They are asked to commit atrocities and the people get the impression that the freedom fighters are involved in illegal activities. Similarly, [the Indian government] dresses its troops in Pakistani uniforms, carrying Pakistani weapons, and have them involved in various incidents to accuse Pakistan of them later. All this is done by Indian agents, however. They said that Quaid-i Azam did not fall prey to Hindu tricks in 1947, and established a separate nation, Pakistan. We were fooled by the Hindus and are still their slaves. However, we will not remain slaves for long. We will not repeat our leaders' mistakes. They said that when a Hindu assassinated Mahatma Gandhi the whole nation was shocked, and when Indira Gandhi was assassinated by a Sikh, 25,000 Sikhs were killed in one day in Delhi only. They said that operations to control situations in Srinagar, Sri Lanka, and Babri Masjid are carried out by Sikhs troops to create hatred between Muslims and Sikhs. The Sikhs have risen now and will continue their struggles for freedom side-by-side with the Muslims. They said that the Indian Government had used Sikhs in the 1965 and

1971 wars, and tried to kill two birds with one stone—to reduce the Sikhs forces and to make the Muslims hate Sikhs. The Sikhs now understand this conspiracy. While answering a question, he expressed the hope that after Khalistan is established, its relations with Pakistan will be friendly. We share a common language and culture. They appealed to the Muslims all over the world to support the Sikhs in their struggle for freedom. They called for Sikh efforts in India to increase until freedom is won. The final victory will be ours and Khalistan will definitely be established.

### Talks With India Over Kashmir Seen Fruitless

94AS0093A Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 10 Dec 93  
p 5

[Editorial: "Discussion and Reconciliation on the Kashmir Issue-Why?"]

[Text] Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto said in an interview with Iran's English newspaper, THE TEHRAN TIMES, that Pakistan would welcome Iran's efforts to end Indian atrocities in occupied Kashmir. THE TEHRAN TIMES informed that Iran is willing to try reconciliations between Pakistan and India in order to establish peace in South Asia. The Foreign Ministry representative, in his weekly report, gave a brief glimpse of the Indian atrocities in Kashmir. The spokesman said that even Indian newspapers and news agencies have reported that the Indian troops during the last few days have increased their atrocities against the Kashmiri people. During the night of 4 and 5 December, the Indian troops killed 17 Kashmiris, and are now throwing even old Kashmiri leaders into jails. The Indian government just cannot justify its troops' bestial atrocities in Sopur. The fact is that India knows well that it cannot establish its rule even by allowing its hundreds of thousands of soldiers to commit atrocities against the people of Jammu and Kashmir. The Kashmiri people will get rid of the barbarous Indian occupation whenever they find an opportunity to do so, and they will succeed in their desire to join Pakistan. Therefore, in addition to trying to suppress their struggle through these abominable activities, it is also involved in their genocide in order to change the balance of the population so that it can establish its rule there. What is necessary in this situation is that Pakistan and other Islamic countries force India to stop its atrocities and give the Kashmiri people the right to autonomy according to UN resolutions. The Islamic world, however, is helpless, and Pakistan, without the support of the Islamic bloc, is not in a position to do anything.

India is aware of this weakness of Pakistan, and it is not willing to sway from its position of considering Kashmir an "integral part." Because of its open acts of inhumanity, the whole world has become concerned, and India's mask of secularism and peaceful designs have been removed. India stages its fake desire to hold talks just to fool the world and spoil the philosophical and ideological unity between Pakistanis and the Kashmiri

people. It also raises slogans of decreasing tension between the two countries. Recently, when the Hazratbal shrine was taken over and the Kashmiri people succeeded in focusing the eyes of the world on the Kashmir issue, we expected that Pakistan, by presenting a resolution in the United Nations, would unmask India. There was a good possibility of this resolution being passed; however, India, through the United States, gave Pakistan the false hope of holding talks and stopped it from presenting the resolution. It also agreed to set aside 1 January for holding talks. However, India neither stopped the siege around the Hazrat Bal shrine nor did it stop committing atrocities against the Kashmiri people in order to establish atmosphere for bilateral talks. It did not decrease its propaganda against Pakistan, either; instead, it increased its activities against the Kashmiri people. The bloody incidents of Sopur also occurred after India's announcement that talks would be held. According to news reports, the Indian soldiers have started to drink alcohol in the Hazrat Bal shrine.

In such a situation, the people are not very hopeful, and the government will also lose hope for holding peace talks with India, keeping in mind India's record of backing out of its promises. The way India increased its atrocities in Kashmir after this announcement of talks was made, and Pakistan's decision to not introduce a resolution in the United Nations, causes us to expect an increase in tension between India and Pakistan after reconciliatory talks. That is what our experience tells us. According to some sources, India will also hold talks to discuss Wooller Barge and Siachen. It is true that Wooller Barge is situated in occupied Kashmir; however, both these issues are India's favorites, because a return of soldiers from Siachen would help reduce negative effects on India's economy. The construction of Wooller Barge is also beneficial to India. The talks that were held over Siachen at the secretary level have not produced anything. India has not followed up on its promises. We should make it clear that talks should be held over Kashmir first, and decisions should be made according to the UN resolution. Later, we can discuss Siachen and Wooller Barge. Therefore, the government, instead of being mislead, should be practical. It should not discourage the Kashmiri freedom fighters and the people by talking about peace discussions. A deputation of U. S. senators is coming to Pakistan under the leadership of Larry Pressler on 13 December. On the outside, they will be here to discuss the Pakistani nuclear program and the Pressler Amendment, however, the Kashmir issue will also be on their agenda. The change that occurred in the U.S. policy after Assistant Secretary of South Asia Robin Raphael's visit to this region recently calls for us to be on the alert. We hope it does not turn out that our "friend" pressures us again to make a decision in support of India. At present, in addition to India and the United States, our Foreign Ministry and the foreign minister are also "remembering" the Simla agreement. India's definition of the Simla agreement is not acceptable to Pakistan at all. Recently, by not introducing a resolution in the United Nations, we accepted the Indian definition. This

means that the Kashmir issue cannot be raised in an international forum. We hope it does not happen that they make us sign some sort of Kashmir agreement at Camp David. By trusting our "friends," who have always been untrustworthy, we will lose again. Our friendly relations with Iran are above any suspicion. Iran's stand on the Kashmir issue is also very encouraging, but any talks about arbitration between the atrocious nation and the victim, and tyrants and the oppressed, are beyond our understanding. Therefore, our government, policy makers, and the bureaucrats in the Foreign Ministry should, instead of discussing any formulas for arbitration, increase their pressure for imposing economic restrictions against India and to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir. We should get the support of world opinion and awaken our Islamic brotherhood. We shall benefit from this, and that is our duty.

### **Iran Seen Source of Economic, Moral Support**

*94AS0115B Lahore MUSAWAT in Urdu 11 Dec 93 p 4*

[Editorial: "Iran's Economic and Moral Support"]

[Text] Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Khamina met the other day and agreed that the Kashmir issue should be resolved according to the UN resolution. In addition, they agreed that the Afghanistan, Palestine, and Bosnian issues should also be resolved according to the wishes of the people there.

The history of Pakistan and Iran's friendship is very old. In addition to Iran and Pakistan's social and religious relationship, they are good neighbors. Iran helped Pakistan in every difficult time. The people of Pakistan have not only praised their Iranian brothers, but have increased mutual relations with them. Especially after the Islamic revolution, led by religious leader Ayatollah Rohella Khomeini, Iran supported Pakistan on every critical occasion. Iran later had to fight a cold war after its revolution. The imperialist agents tried to throw obstructions in the path of Iran's revolution, and hurt Iran both politically and economically. Still, the Iranian government never hesitated to provide moral and material support to their Muslim brothers in Pakistan. Mr. Hoshemi Rafsanjani, the president of Iran, and spiritual leader Ayatollah Khamina have great love and respect for Pakistani Muslims, and have expressed it on several occasions.

Madam Benazir Bhutto said on arrival in Iran that it was her second home, and that she did not consider herself a foreigner there. That is why Madam Bhutto, in both her administrations, made visits to Iran her first priority.

During Madam Bhutto's recent visit to Iran, several agreements were signed between the Pakistani and Iranian governments. They also agreed to accelerate action on the agreements signed in the past. Iran has strongly condemned the Indian government over Kashmir, and has emphasized resolving this issue by providing self-government to the Muslims there. Iran expressed great

concern over the atrocities being committed Muslims in India and other countries. The reaction that Iran's government expressed at the destruction of the Babri Masjid in India last year serves as a lesson to other Muslims. During the meeting between Benazir Bhutto and Ayatollah Khamina, the prayers delivered by the spiritual leader made the Pakistani people respect him and pray that the roots of the relationship between Pakistan and Iran become immortal in history.

### **Joint Declaration With Iran Viewed**

*94AS0115C Lahore MUSAWAT in Urdu 12 Dec 93 p 4*

[Editorial: "Iran-Pakistan Declaration"]

[Text] Pakistan and Iran will increase defense cooperation. In addition, memoranda about the agreement for a joint gas pipeline between the two countries have also been signed. Members of the agreement expressed satisfaction at the cooperation between the two countries. In the joint communique released by the two countries, emphasis was placed on stopping the atrocities being committed on the people of Kashmir and on respecting human rights. They emphasized that the Kashmir issue be resolved according to the UN resolution. This communique strongly demanded that efforts to resolve the Kashmir issue be accelerated. The joint communique asked that the opposing groups in Afghanistan stop fighting. It accentuated the importance of lasting peace in the Middle East, as well as cooperation and agreement among Muslim religious leaders.

The joint communique from Iran and Pakistan is proof of past relations between the two countries. If we look at it within the framework of the present situation in the world it is very important, because the international situation at present shows a lot of unrest in the Islamic world because of the conspiracies of the Hindus and Jews against Muslims. The Indian atrocities in Kashmir, the massacre of Muslims in Bosnia, and the Jewish aggression against the Muslims in Palestine are problems which we can resolve by working together.

Wherever the Muslims live now, there are economic and social problems. The non-Muslims also have a monopoly over trade and commerce. From the perspective of resources, Muslims are not behind in any country; however, the disagreements and minor scuffles among the Pakistani nations, as well as the unnecessary confrontation, have stopped Islam from making an important place for itself in the world. Even today, if Muslim nations cooperate with each other in economic and social areas, no power in the world can insult them.

It is our misfortune that we have to depend on non-Muslims to obtain modern technology. If we sign mutual agreements for exchange of technology, then we will not have to look at anyone else.

Iran, after the 1979 Islamic revolution, started to use its own resources. Soon after this revolution, the imperialists forced a war on Iran. Still, after this long war, Iran



managed to keep its economic and social conditions under control. All this happened because of its strong faith, which was helped by the grace of Allah. Imam Khomeini once said that neither the United States nor communism were superpowers; only God is the superpower. If we trust someone else, then our faith is weak. In light of Imam Khomeini's statement, Iran confronted a major superpower, which influenced politics worldwide.

It is a welcome development that the Muslim nations are also changing slowly, and that an atmosphere of mutual cooperation is increasing. This will help us to at least escape the control of foreigners. Relations between Pakistan and Iran for the last half century have prepared Pakistan to openly trust the Iranian Government and the people there. The people of Pakistan declare Iran their second home; similarly, our brothers in Iran consider Pakistan their second home. We pray the agreements made between the two countries will last until the end of the world, and that friendly relations between the governments and the people of Iran and Pakistan will never end.

#### **Cooperation With Iran, Turkey Viewed**

94AS0115D Lahore MUSAWAT in Urdu 14 Dec 93 p 4

[Editorial: "Progress in Cooperation Among Pakistan, Iran, Turkey"]

[Text] When Madam Benazir Bhutto visited Turkey and Iran, she was very successful in achieving the goals for which she had come, according to observers. The joint communique issued by Iran and Pakistan before her departure for Turkey emphasized increasing cooperation between the two countries in areas of economics and the arts. The situation around Iran and Pakistan, including the Kashmir issue, the situation in Afghanistan, and the people's struggle in Azerbaijan, were also discussed in depth. Iran decided to offer special oil rates to Pakistan. Madam Bhutto started the second phase of her tour after this welcome support from Iranian leaders. Many agreements were signed during her stay in Turkey, and plans to increase cooperation in different areas were also discussed. Turkey agreed to open a bank in Pakistan for cooperation in economic areas. Relations between Pakistan and Turkey in commerce have always been good. Turkey has expressed a willingness to increase imports of rice and leather. Both countries have agreed to form a free zone for exports of goods to each other. Additionally, a joint committee will be established to discuss various plans. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and Turkish Prime Minister Madam Tansu Chahlar held bilateral talks about regional and international issues. The political cooperation between Turkey and Pakistan will help obtain Turkey's support for the struggle of Kashmiri Muslims. Madam Bhutto said in a statement that she was very impressed with the Turkish prime minister's decisiveness. She said that she considered the visit to Turkey a success because of the Turkish prime

minister. The Turkish prime minister also said that she considered Benazir her sister.

Relations between Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey are based on several factors. In the past, these countries have had some agreements for regional development. The three countries have participated in communication and commerce agreements. Iran and Turkey have always helped their Pakistani brothers openly in war and peace. They have also supported Pakistan's principled stands in international forums. Even now, these three countries are cooperating with each other in religious, political, and economic areas. Pakistan was proud of its friendship with these two countries yesterday, is proud today, and will be proud tomorrow. The people of Pakistan have always been with their Iranian and Turkish brothers in good and bad times. The people of Pakistan are waiting for the response to the invitation given by the Pakistani prime minister to the Turkish prime minister and the Iranian president. We pray that relations among Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey improve day by day.

#### **Nawaz Sharif Denounces Upcoming Talks With India**

BK2312084593 Peshawar THE FRONTIER POST  
in English 23 Dec 93 p 1

[Text] Lahore (APP)—Pakistan Muslim League (N) [PML-Nawaz] chief and leader of the opposition in the National Assembly Mian Mohammad Nawaz Sharif said here Wednesday [22 December] that Pak-India talks in the prevailing situation would cause irreparable damage to the liberation struggle of Kashmiri mujahideen.

He said talks with New Delhi on the Kashmir issue could be meaningful only after the withdrawal of Indian forces from the held valley.

He pleaded that the Kashmiri mujahideen must be made a party in the dialogue.

Addressing a press conference here at his residence Wednesday evening, he said there was no justification for holding these talks at a time when Indian troops were shedding the blood of Kashmiris, their womenfolk were being gang-raped, houses were being burnt and their able bodied people were being put behind bars.

He said the secretary level talks with India was an attempt to sabotage the Kashmir Jihad. The Kashmiris were neither interested in these talks nor were they prepared to abide by the decision of such talks, he said. In such a situation, he said, this dialogue would be a futile attempt.

Nawaz said that while the Kashmiris were offering great sacrifices to liberate themselves from Indian slavery, the Pakistan government had withdrawn its resolution on Kashmir from the United Nations.

He alleged that the prime minister, Benazir Bhutto lacked commitment with the Kashmir issue and Pakistan's nuclear programme. He said the joint session of

the parliament was held to discuss the Kashmir situation but during the week long session, the prime minister did not speak a single word on the issue nor was she present in the house during his (Nawaz's) speech.

He, however, said that no government could afford to ignore the sentiments of the masses on important national issues including that of Kashmir and the nuclear programme.

He said that whereas Pakistan was keen for these talks, Indian occupation troops in held Kashmir had stepped up their brutalities. He said the government must prevail upon New Delhi to stop the repression in held Kashmir before entering into dialogue.

Replying to a question, the PML chief said, any attempt to topple the present Azad Kashmir government at this juncture would be against the just cause of liberation of Kashmir. He said PML (N) would resist any such move with full force.

### **Tension With India Seen Increasing**

94AS0116B Karachi JANG in Urdu 25 Dec 93 p 3

[Editorial: India-Pakistan Talks: The Atmosphere Is Not Improving; It Is Troubled"]

[Text] The Pakistani government has expressed grave concern about the increasing atrocities of the Indian troops in Kashmir and has asked friendly nations to help stop these atrocities and put pressure on India. It is important to create an atmosphere that is conducive to productive talks at the secretary's level, to start on 1 January. A spokesman of Pakistan's Foreign Ministry said during a routine briefing that the foreign secretary has informed diplomats from eastern Europe and Islamic countries about the situation in Kashmir and the Indian atrocities there. According to the spokesman, the government of Pakistan has warned India to stop the activities of RAW [Research and Analysis Wing (Intelligence Agency)] in Pakistan, because Pakistan and some neighboring nations have proof of its ugly activities. The spokesman further said that if India does not stop the campaign of disinformation against Pakistan, then Pakistan will unmask the activities of RAW.

India and Pakistan will have talks on Kashmir in Islamabad on 1 January at the foreign secretary's level. The Pakistani government took back a resolution introduced in the United Nations about human rights violations in order to create a friendly atmosphere for these talks. According to the Pakistani government, some friendly nations have assured that India will be serious in these talks; however, the attitude the Indian government has taken does not give us much hope. India responded to Pakistan taking back the resolution from the United Nations with inhuman acts in Sopur and endless destruction in occupied Kashmir. Afterwards, India continued its shameful atrocities in occupied Kashmir. In Sopur alone, 150 people were killed and 20 were wounded on 26 November. Over 400,000 Indian troops are already

present in occupied Kashmir. Recently, East Punjab has sent fresh forces to the valley. The agents trained by the Israeli secret agency, Mosad, are creating havoc in Kashmir.

Pakistan has also taken notice of Indian intelligence agency RAW's instigative activities in Pakistan. The fact is that India is using RAW to spread chaos in Pakistan, especially in Sindh, in order to divert the attention of the world from the Kashmir issue and to spread fear and terrorism in Pakistan. Sindh is especially a target of RAW's activities. It is an open secret that some separatist elements in Sindh have a direct connection with RAW. The agents of RAW, dressed as robbers, encourage instigation and terrorism. India wants to create a situation similar to that of East Pakistan in Sindh. The communal and racial riots of Sindh were also encouraged by agents of RAW there.

Now the situation is such that the shameful atrocities in Kashmir are increased, the number of troops is augmented, help from Mosad is taken to crush the activities of Kashmiri freedom fighters, and India's intelligence agencies are active against Pakistan's freedom and unity. We cannot call all these activities sincere or the atmosphere friendly. Pakistan has informed the friendly nations about the atrocities being conducted against Kashmiris, especially those countries that have assured Pakistan that India will be serious in the next series of talks, has taken a very appropriate step. The government of Pakistan should also inform them about India's atrocities in Kashmir and RAW's activities in Pakistan, so that if no progress is made in these talks because of India's attitude, then India will not be able to accuse Pakistan. Instead, these countries will learn that it is India's attitude that is the major hindrance to making these negotiations successful.

### **'No Major Progress' in Kashmir Talks**

BK0301090394 Islamabad THE NATION in English  
3 Jan 94 pp 1, 4

[Text] Islamabad—The Kashmir issue was discussed Sunday in its exclusivity by the foreign secretaries of Pakistan and India during the first session of the seventh round of talks between the two countries. However, both sides hinted that no major progress was achieved and the differences remained wide even though the respective positions were made clear.

Pakistan and Indian diplomats remained tight-lipped about the first session of talks held on Sunday morning with Pakistan's Foreign Secretary Shaharyar Khan saying "no scores at half time" when asked for comments. His counterpart J N Dixit also parried questions telling newsmen that both the sides had presented their positions in a matter of fact style and that there were no acrimonious exchanges. More than that he would not say, he added.

Nearly all the participants of the talks from both sides were present at the reception hosted by the Indian High

Commissioner S K Lamba in honour of Indian Foreign Secretary J N Dixit. Pakistani diplomats stressed that discussions with the Indian side were held with utmost seriousness in which their position was made crystal clear. Foreign Secretary Shaharyar Khan, who avoided questions about the contents of the morning session, did say that the discussions were intensive and that Kashmir issue was the central point. Pakistani diplomats seemed happy that the Indians had discussed Kashmir issue thoroughly even though there were no indications that anything substantive had been achieved.

Some diplomats complained that media had hyped up the talks too much. And some hints were dropped that after Monday's session, the two sides may agree to hold more such rounds of talks without announcing specific dates. However, it was clear that side issues like Siachen, Sir Creek and Wullar Barrage were sidelined during the first session of talks.

The second session was held at 10 pm at the Foreign Office. Before that the Indian Foreign Secretary attended dinner hosted in his honour by Foreign Minister Sardar Asif Ahmad Ali. The third session will be held today at 9:10 am.

APP adds: Seventh round of Foreign Secretary-level talks between Pakistan and India, which began here on Sunday, focused on the Kashmir dispute with the two sides reiterating their stance on the issue.

Official sources here said that the negotiations started with a "note of seriousness." Pakistan called for creating requisite conditions for a peaceful solution of the Kashmir dispute. It emphasised the urgent need to end Indian repression in Occupied Kashmir to pave way for a peaceful settlement of the issue.

PPI adds: Calling upon India to create propitious conditions for finding out a peaceful Kashmir solution, Pakistan put across its known position on the issue during the first round of Foreign Secretary-level talks which began at 9:40 am and continued for 95 minutes.

The talks between the two countries at Foreign Secretary-level have resumed after a break of around 17 months for which both Islamabad and New Delhi have done a great deal of homework since the announcement in this respect during last week of November.

When contacted a Foreign Office spokesman told PPI that Pakistan also underlined the need for an end to repression in the Indian-held Kashmir to create propitious conditions for securing peaceful solution to the problem which is a sine qua non for the establishment of normal and cooperative relations between Pakistan and India.

The 7th round of talks between the two countries at the Foreign Secretary-level is of special significance for Pakistan mainly because of the fact that India has, for the first time, agreed to discuss the Kashmir question as a separate agenda item.

"The talks have so far focussed on the Kashmir issue," the spokesman said and added that during the first round, the two sides reiterated their known positions.

The Indian delegation is being led by Foreign Secretary J.N. Dixit and senior officials of Indian Ministry of External Affairs, including Joint Secretary M.K. Bhadra Kumar, Director Prakash Sood, Deputy Secretary Y.K. Sinha and Under-Secretary Ms Vijay Thakur Singh. The delegation was joined during the talks by officials of the Indian High Commission in Islamabad.

They include High Commissioner S.K. Lamba, Deputy High Commissioner Bal Anand, Francis Vaz and N. Parthasarathi.

The Pakistan delegation was headed by Foreign Secretary Shaharyar M. Khan. Additional Secretaries Munir Akram and Khalid Saleem, Director-General India Desk Shafqat Kakakhel, Directors Akberzeb and Jailil Abbas Jilani and Pakistan's High Commissioner in New Delhi Riaz Khokhar.

The spokesman said the talks started with a note of seriousness, adding that President of Pakistan and later the Foreign Secretary have both underlined Pakistan's desire for a peaceful solution of the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir on the basis of the United Nations resolutions.

Amidst hopes for constructive and meaningful talks, Pakistan has repeatedly announced during recent past that this is last chance for India. The Indian Foreign Secretary, however, disagreed with the announcement during his Saturday's Press talk, saying that he does not think this is a last chance.

PPI adds: The second round of Pak-India foreign secretary level talks was held here at the Foreign Office Sunday night, informed sources told PPI that during the second round which lasted half an hour, the two sides held indepth discussion focussing on all aspects of Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

Asked if the talks are heading towards a meaningful progress, the sources said, it would be premature to make any assessment with finality about the talks at this stage.

#### **Officials Say 'No Breakthrough' in Talks on Kashmir**

BK0401074794 Islamabad THE NEWS in English  
4 Jan 94 p 1

[Article by Mariana Baahar]

[Text] Islamabad: Pakistan and India announced simultaneously that there has been no breakthrough during talks on Kashmir at the conclusion of the seventh round of Foreign Secretary level meeting here on Monday afternoon.



The failure has led Islamabad to announced that as result it is not ready to schedule future talks with New Delhi though in principle it agrees that dialogue is the only answer to Kashmir.

This is indicated in the sketchy joint statement released to the media which appears as a mere formality but which Shaharyar M Khan described as a "step forward even though it was a small step".

"We are as far apart on the core issue (Kashmir) as we were earlier. Because of this divergence it is correct to say that on the central issue there has been no forward movement. We shall not schedule any talks at the Foreign Secretary or any other level unless there is a qualitative and visible change in Kashmir" commented a determined Shaharyar M Khan at the Islamabad Airport after seeing off his Indian counterpart J N Dixit.

The latter agreed when he said, "We are in the same position as we started. But it is not necessary to accomplish something for achievement. To say that there has been no accomplishment is a valued judgement".

In all nearly six hours were consumed in the four rounds between the two countries wherein both sides maintained their traditional stands. Official sources here described the talks as "those which in no way made any headway and nor did the Indian side give us any assurances". They also maintained that Pakistan had a choice either to announce these parleys as a "failure" or to keep the option in its hand for the future. It opted for the latter which is indicated in the last paragraph of a joint statement which says that "the two sides will consult each other on the question of further talks at the Foreign Secretary or other level".

Earlier both Shaharyar and Dixit met with the media flanked by their two High Commissioners and senior officials of the Foreign Office, Shafqat Kakakhel and Munir Akram.

Dixit disclosed that he had held some preliminary discussion on some suggestions which both sides will now ponder over on how to proceed further with.

Shaharyar elaborated that in about two weeks time they (Indians) will come back to them on other outstanding issues like the Siachen Glacier, Wullar Barrage and Sir Creek. "We will look at the position papers but Pakistan's position is well known and we will now see the position adopted by India. We will take position after that", Shaharyar added.

The media was unprepared for the manner in which Dixit chose to reply to their queries. It is rare that the press is faced with such "diplomatic rudeness" in response to some very relevant questions. The Indian Foreign Secretary last his [words indistinct] when [words indistinct] Delhi's stand on the UN Resolution on Kashmir. Earlier he had not elaborated on the issue except to say that: "Indian position on the relevance of

the UN Resolution has been articulated more than once. The provocative question does not need an answer."

However Shaharyar made it a point to meet with the media once again after his Indian counterpart had left for home to elaborate Pakistan's point of view. Referring to the UN Resolution on Kashmir he said "I made it very clear that no matter how old the UN Resolutions are, they are as valid today as they were before. The same argument goes for the Simla Accord. If it has not led to any result one does not say that it cannot be applied. We are ready to discuss the modalities of the UN Resolution."

Dixit refused to come to terms with the conditions, that Pakistan insists are the Prerequisite for any meaningful dialogue on Kashmir. He felt, "We are aware of these four conditions. I conveyed to the Foreign Minister that when you are negotiating an intractable problem you cannot do so without preconditions." Source indicate that the Foreign Minister did not mince his words on his government's stand in his meeting with the visiting Secretary.

Shaharyar later said that for Pakistan the people of Kashmir are the "central players" and pointed out that Pakistan believed that everyone concerned at the Secretary level talks agreed with this. Dixit felt that "for any any political solution the people of Jammu and Kashmir would be taken into confidence." Shaharyar reiterated that plebiscite was essential for the people of Kashmir. Dixit was informed that lowering of tensions meant that first the Kashmiri jailed leaders should be released. "People of Kashmir should be allowed to breathe and put across their point of view. We believe that as elsewhere the leadership should participate in their destiny", he said.

Shaharyar in the presence of Dixit maintained that Pakistan retained its option to table its resolution on human rights before UN which it had withheld so far. Dixit did not let this opportunity pass when he added, "the government and people of India are ready to live with the UN Resolution whether it is tabled or not."

Pakistan meanwhile still sees a silver lining in future talks as Shaharyar said, "as long as we can sit and talk the other dangers would recede."

#### **Editorial Views Transit Facility for Iranian Gas to India**

*BK1801132794 Rawalpindi NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu  
15 Jan 94 p 10*

[Editorial: "The Issue of Transit Facility for India"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sardar Asif Ahmad Ali told his Kazakh counterpart, Suleymanov, during a meeting that since we do not have any transit agreement with India, any caravan sent to India will not be allowed through Pakistan. These caravans only can go up to Karachi. India is Pakistan's eternal and ignoble enemy and it has

never been lethargic or absentminded in harming Pakistan politically, economically, or diplomatically. Even now, it is punishing the Kashmiri Muslims only because they aspire for Pakistan and chant slogans of Long Live Pakistan. Given this situation, if Kazakhstan asks Pakistan for a transit facility to India, then we can only refuse it. The foreign minister rightly said that no such caravan can proceed to India through Pakistan.

The foreign minister and the present government may be asked to justify the agreement they signed with the Iranian Government for gas supply to India with a transit facility through Pakistan, which, according to reports received so far, was granted without any fee. How can an enemy country, and that too with which we do not have any transit agreement, be allowed to have a transit facility? We should reject any proposal, even if there is any possibility of earning some revenue by allowing the transit facility, because it is tantamount to helping the enemy. The nation justifiably is apprehensive and suspicious of this agreement. The opposition is creating an impression that there is something else [word indistinct] in the agreement. We do not think it wise to respect the wishes of a friendly country at the expense of our own interests. Will Iran allow Pakistan or any other country to use Iranian territory for providing any facility to an enemy? Why didn't the foreign minister adopt the same stand, which he did in the case of Kazakhstan, on Iran as well?

#### **Spokesman—Afghan Border Open for Visa Holders Only**

BK1801092194 Rawalpindi JANG in Urdu 18 Jan 94  
pp 1, 5

[Text] Islamabad (PPI)—A Foreign Office spokesman said here on Monday that the Pakistan-Afghanistan border has not been closed and it is open for those Afghan nationals, who are traveling on valid visas. Those people who want to come without any visa, however, will not be allowed to enter Pakistan. The spokesman added that seriously wounded persons have been allowed to enter Pakistan even without visas or other relevant documents.

The spokesman said Pakistan is cooperating with UN relief agencies to supply food and other relief materials to Afghan refugees in Jalalabad, and a big convoy carrying food and other materials will leave for Jalalabad on Tuesday. He disclosed that Pakistan will set up a hospital camp at Jalalabad to provide medical aid to those wounded in the battle. He added that Pakistan is providing every possible assistance to the Afghan refugees in Jalalabad.

The spokesman said that fighting is taking place only in Kabul; other areas are peaceful and, hence, the people wounded in Kabul can be moved to other areas for medical treatment. There is, therefore, no justification for opening the Pakistani border for Afghan nationals trying to enter the country without any visa. He said Foreign Secretary Shaharyar M. Khan has met the UN

representative on Afghanistan and assured him of Pakistan's help in providing aid to Afghanistan. The foreign secretary has also met the high commissioner for Afghan refugees in this regard.

#### **Paper Backs Call for Peace in Afghanistan**

BK1901135094 Islamabad THE PAKISTAN TIMES  
in English 19 Jan 94 p 6

[Editorial: "A Sincere Call"]

[Text] The President of Pakistan Sardar Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari and King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia through a joint appeal have tried to invoke fear of God in the hearts of Afghan leaders who are locked in a senseless war against each other. Both the leaders have reminded Afghan leaders that the Islamabad accord was authenticated and reaffirmed in the precincts of holy Haram Sharif in the holy month of Ramadan and as such they should fear Allah for what they are doing to their own people. As a first step towards peace, both leaders have asked the Afghans to effect an immediate and unconditional ceasefire and then allow the ICO [Islamic Conference Organization] and its secretary-general, as defined in the Makkah accord, to secure and monitor a permanent ceasefire leading to a comprehensive peace and stability in Afghanistan. The two leaders also discussed other issues and condemned atrocities being perpetrated in Kashmir and Bosnia.

The cry that in modern warfare no one is the winner does not seem to have reached Afghanistan where rival factions are still locked in bloody rocket-lobbing competition against each other—former allies. One disturbing part of this warfare is that it is being repeated with religious punctuality. The Afghans who fought against the former Soviet Union in the name of religion are now hell bent upon damaging their religious credentials. The ground realities of Afghanistan do not leave much space for any optimistic hope. Today's Afghanistan resembles Lebanon with different forces controlling different parts of the country and no one ready to tolerate the other. Lacking democratic traditions, any difference of opinion among them quickly disintegrates into a bloody battle due to free availability of arms. The Afghans don't even accept the Loya Jirga because it would be a nominated one. They see the UN as a stooge of the United States. The ICO is being kept at bay by periodic battles. The only solution under the circumstances is continued dialogue among themselves in a congenial atmosphere. They have to shed their narrow, selfish motives and sectarian or ideological emotions. The Afghan leaders have to show special tolerance and stop feeding their followers on war-propaganda so that some common ground is found in a vertically polarised society. It is high time the Afghans realised the mistake they are committing by indulging in internecine warfare. Friendly countries are there to help them sort out their differences so that peace returns to their country. Let them heed the sincere call made by President Farooq

Ahmad Khan Leghari and King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz and stop spilling each other's blood.

### Internal Affairs

#### Murtaza Bhutto Said Capable of Changing Nation's Politics

94AS0083B Karachi AKHBAR-E-JEHAN in Urdu  
1 Nov 93 p 11

[Article by Khwaja Javed Ahmed: "Murtaza Bhutto's Arrival Can Vitalize Politics"]

[Text] In Sindh, especially the areas around river banks in outer districts such as Sakkar, Larkana, Naushahroferoz, and Khairpur, robbers and organized kidnapping groups have created new problems for the farmers and other residents of villages around the national highways and near the jungles. If this problem is not rectified soon, then all the great goals set by the new government for its political, economic, and administrative areas will be left unfulfilled. Last week, as a result of the organized attacks by these robbers and antisocial elements, 15 people were killed, 30 were kidnapped, and over 20 were wounded. In a face-to-face confrontation between the joint forces of the police and the military and the robbers in the Andal Sunderani jungle, a large amount of modern automatic weapons was recovered. One robber, Sidhauru, was killed in this confrontation. This robber carried a reward of one million rupees in Sindh and Punjab for his arrest. For the last few months it seems that such alertness was never seen among the police and the agencies responsible for maintaining law and order. In addition to taking immediate steps against robbers and instigators, the government must take action to make the administration and police more effective. The innocent people in the villages cannot face the robbers with their automatic weapons. In addition to an increase in the number of crimes, incidents of whole busloads of tourists being kidnapped are taking place, which are scaring the people.

The Elections Commission has declared the presidential elections, and the two prominent national parties have started a new campaign to elect a president for the next five years. This campaign will reach its climax on 13 November. Even though the names of prominent national leaders as possible candidates have already been published, we must remember that Air Marshal Asghar Khan, chairman of Tehrik-i Istiqlal (TI), announced at the beginning of the year his candidacy for this office. At that time, his party was part of the PDA (People's Democratic Alliance), and he was very friendly with the PPP [Pakistan People's Party]. The National Council of the TI had made this decision, which according to M.Y.R. Bhatti, member of the council and president of Sakkar TI, was irrevocable. When this decision was made the TI had strongly expected that the PPP, because of its close relationship with it, would help it against Ghulam Ishaq Khan. At that time, Nawaz Sharif and

Ghulam were together, and Benazir Bhutto was challenging them from afar. It does not take much time for politics to change, and now Asghar Khan and Benazir Bhutto are at "two different poles." It appears that the PPP will bring in a new presidential candidate, as per Ghulam Ishaq Khan's advice and help. It is also possible that the party brings in Ghulam Ishaq Khan as its candidate as its last trump card. According to political observers, since the general elections were held under a package deal with the armed forces, and former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif had agreed to dismiss the National Assembly just to meet the ceremonial requirement, and he had asked that Ghulam Ishaq Khan should also resign from his position along with him. Thus, when they both resigned, the former caretaker prime minister, Mueen Qureshi, was appointed to his position.

The way Nawaz Sharif assassinated Ghulam Ishaq Khan's character at the national and international levels referring to his service as a finance minister, chairman of the WAPDA [Water and Power Development Authority], secretary general of the Pakistani government, chairman of the Senate, and later, as president, has helped him a lot in Punjab and other areas during the election campaign. Even though many people had insisted that Ghulam Ishaq Khan provide ammunition to Benazir's election campaign with his exposures and statements, the former president refused to oblige. He believed that this would only hurt Benazir's campaign. Ghulam Ishaq Khan wanted to make sure that Nawaz Sharif did not get into power again. Thus, he must have noted that Benazir Bhutto, right after taking the oath of the position of prime minister, visited Peshawar the same night. She stayed at the governor's house, but did not visit Ghulam Ishaq Khan, who was staying in the government rest house just a few steps away. Only former caretaker Prime Minister Balakh Sher Mazari visited Ghulam Ishaq Khan alone. According to observers, Benazir Bhutto has emerged to power as a wiser and more tolerant politician, and she does not want to take the risk of nominating Ghulam Ishaq Khan as the president.

It is a welcome development that the prime minister and the opposition leader have assured solid and unconditional cooperation between their respective parliamentary groups. However, the persons who met with her in Peshawar on the night she took oath of her office, and advised her to vote for Aftab Ahmed Khan Sherpao, were responsible for a despicable action. Result of such an action will not be in favor of the PPP.

There have been negative effects of the boycott of the National Assembly by the MQM [Muhajir Qaumi Movement]. Sindh's chief minister, Sayyed Abdullah Shah, and the prime minister herself had promised the Urdu-speaking groups without identifying any ethnicity. Still, the MQM (Itlaf) leaders insist that election in urban areas of Sindh should be held all over again. They also want the operation against the MQM to be stopped. Mr. Naim Siddiqi, the MQM's Sakkar zone organizer, has also challenged the elections held in Sakkar P.S. 6. He



lost here by 2,000 votes. Meanwhile, the Jamaat-i Islami Pakistan has started "to take turns" after the recent meeting of its central committee. One of its leaders, as well as former leader Mian Tufail Mohammed, has resigned from the central committee. Dr. Atahar Qureshi, secretary general of Sindh, told the journalists in Sakhar that if a better candidate than Nawaz Sharif is available, then the Jamaat-i Islami will review its former policy and cooperate in the greater interest of the country. According to him, the country and Islam will never compromise on these two issues, and all parties can cooperate over it.

According to inner political circles, the PPP will have a very difficult time, both at the federal and state levels, in establishing its governments. The party leaders do not have to only keep their party members, but also independent members, with them. The arrival of Murtaza Bhutto in Sindh could also cause a lot of problems in a few days, because the ideological and serious workers of the party had a lot of reservations when deciding between Benazir Bhutto and Murtaza Bhutto. Even though Murtaza Bhutto ran for election from his father's platform, sooner or later, he will claim the party leadership, because, according to Sindh's culture and tradition, he is to inherit the political tradition of his father. It appears that his honorable mother is willing to relinquish her position to make him the party chairman, and to let Benazir be the prime minister. According to PPP bylaws, the party and government positions should be kept separate. The nationalist elements in Sindh and the hardliners (including Qadir Majsi, Mumtaz Bhutto, and G. M. Syed) need to be balanced. These group people and the agencies are paving the way for Murtaza Bhutto's return behind the scenes. They believe that Murtaza Bhutto can play a very important role in the country's politics in the future.

#### **Murtaza Bhutto Support Base Seen Out of Mainstream PPP**

94AS0083A Lahore MUSAWAT in Urdu 2 Nov 93 p 4

[Article by Aftab Ali: "Murtaza Bhutto's Political Position and Public Support"]

[Text] Dear readers, there are workers of the PPP [Pakistan People's Party] among you, and there are those who support the People's Party. Some of you are followers, and some of you who oppose it are also readers of the daily MUSAWAT. Therefore, an issue that requires a lot of contemplation is being presented to you all men and women. You will remember that until the fall of the Nawaz Sharif government, for about 14 years, the late Mr. Bhutto's son, Murtaza Bhutto, was declared responsible for about 90 percent of all terrorist activities, as the founder and leader of the al-Zulfiqar organization. All efforts were made to accuse Murtaza Bhutto and the al-Zulfiqar organization of every political assassination, relentless firing incident, and bomb blast. In this context, the so-called independent communications media also played a condemnable role, and declared Murtaza

Bhutto, the founder of a terrorist organization, al-Zulfiqar, a dangerous traitor and enemy of society. Some of them tried to prove all this, and, at times, they accused Madam Benazir Bhutto of protecting al-Zulfiqar. Madam Bhutto has always denied this, and has expressed her contempt for violence in politics. The communications media always presented the activities of the so-called al-Zulfiqar with large headings and in several columns. When news about the denial of such efforts was made available, and those PPP members were honorably acquitted by the court, they were published in the newspaper in an obscure manner. Now this same communications media and bureaucracy are going through a revolutionary change. The communications media that was always in the forefront for assassinating Murtaza Bhutto's character is publishing news even when Murtaza Bhutto sneezes, as if it has been a heavy blow to the nation. After all, Murtaza Bhutto is the son of the martyred Bhutto. He is also Nusrat Bhutto's son and Madam Benazir Bhutto's brother. Now, even news about the laughing and crying of his wife, Ghanui Murtaza, and his son, Zulfiqar Murtaza, are being printed on the front page. We can say to the media about this sudden change: "Oh, camel, do you have any part of your body straight?" However, just presenting this proverb is not enough. This is a very deep and dangerous game, and many masked players are involved in it. These are the same elements that have always tried to destroy the PPP and have wanted to topple its national position, so that they could gain their group and personal interests. They wanted to destroy this party totally. At first, they targeted this party and its leaders using al-Zulfiqar, and when all their illegal efforts failed to end the party's unity and national status, they declared the party to be controlled by a dynasty. They still failed. They then declared this a party of Sindh and the Sindhi people. The unity of the party workers all over the country did not allow them to succeed in their efforts. Those same faces want to play the same dangerous game in the name of Murtaza Bhutto. The readers must remember that Nawaz Sharif used to target Murtaza Bhutto in his meetings in Punjab. He used to repeat the accusations levied against him, and try to prove that Benazir Bhutto was politically associated with Murtaza Bhutto, in order to hurt Benazir's position in Punjab. He also declared Murtaza Bhutto an enemy of the country. At the same time, when he would go to Sindh, he asked Murtaza Bhutto's uncle, Mumtaz Bhutto, for cooperation and agreement. He also announced starting of Murtaza Bhutto's election campaign. Even before the government had taken back its accusations against Mumtaz Bhutto, his identity card was issued, and, at the same time, his nomination papers were approved. The late Mr. Bhutto's election symbol, "a fist," was also given to him. Dear readers, we do not mind Murtaza Bhutto's return to the country, his running for election, or the fact that he has formed a separate committee with a separate symbol. These are all good things. Murtaza Bhutto has the right to return to Pakistan, and as a Pakistani, he has the right to run for election. He also has the right to form a separate organization. However, Murtaza Bhutto has not decided how

to use all these rights, and who will cooperate with him now. Have not these people opposed his father, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, in the past? Have not they been involved in a dangerous conspiracy against Benazir Bhutto and his father's party? We are sure that this has happened continuously, and this is evident from Murtaza Bhutto's actions. For example, Mumtaz Bhutto has separated from his supporter, Sabak Majid, and entered the political arena. Sabak Majid was a spokesperson for the party's bitter enemy, Jam-i Sadiq Ali and was almost a "martyr" in his anti-Benazir efforts. He did not even get a taste of a false case against him, as Benazir Bhutto, her associates and supporters, and her husband, Aasif Zardari, did. Some of them had to suffer in jails and be separated from their children and wives. All these are important instruments for strengthening a nation's foundation. Let us think for a second. Mir Murtaza Bhutto is elected from two National Assembly election districts and six or seven state election districts. (This is not possible, though.) The first thing to note here is that he will have to give up either the national or the state assembly membership. He will have to resign from all the state assemblies he is elected to and keep one National Assembly seat. This way, by representing Murtaza, he will not only act against Benazir, but also fulfill his efforts of 14 years against Murtaza's late father's party. Second, Mumtaz Bhutto is a non-political person, whose non-political and irresponsible actions made the citizens of Sindh hate the PPP. Because of his non-political actions, the PNA [Pakistan National Alliance] campaign in Sindh emerged against the late Mr. Bhutto. In addition, after having Mr. Bhutto hanged, Mumtaz Bhutto showed his deplorable and condemnable cowardice by becoming quiet. In other words, he established a front to sabotage Bhuttoism. Finally, we would like to request that Mir Murtaza Bhutto, if he is elected or loses the election in his political effort, through the people's support or lack thereof, must do his political duty. Dear readers, you and I know that Murtaza Bhutto is the son of the late Mr. Bhutto and Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto, and is Benazir Bhutto's brother. He had been leading a life of self-imposed exile for a long time. His politics have been the politics of crooks. Therefore, instead of popular support, he has the support of a group only. Second, the former governments had always given him bad publicity. Therefore, he failed to get popular support. He had not done any public service. All he did was impose exile on himself, and had one member or another of his Shaheed Committee run for the National Assembly. In this situation, Murtaza Bhutto should consider that if he wins two seats, then he will either be a rolling stone in the National Assembly, will play the role of a second-class politician, or will become the victim of horse-trading. He will be unable to form an important role for himself. He will always have the opposition of the members of his late father's party, because he will be running against them. The second fact is that if he gives up his seat in the National Assembly and maintains a seat in the state assembly, even if six or seven other seats remain with his supporters, then Mir Murtaza Bhutto should ask himself: "In this large house, if the other party has the majority,

will I sit with the opposition party?" Just like other pro-MQM [Muhajir Qaumi Movement] people, where every party has two or four members, will he also become a toy in the hands of the MQM or the Nawaz group with his seven members? That is what happened to Jam-i Sadiq, Muzaffer Shah, and the Jatoi groups in the past. He must think about all the facts and find out if he would be able to play a clear and important political role in this situation. In our opinion, first of all, whether or not he runs for election, and whether he wins or loses, he should request that the courts pardon all the cases against him. After he is excused from all these accusations, he should then come to the people. He should work toward providing stability to the government, and should serve the nation and the people, as his martyred father wanted. He should cooperate with his sister, Benazir Bhutto. He should free himself from such non-political people as Mumtaz Bhutto and corrupt people like Sabak Majid. If, after Benazir relinquishes politics, he wants to lead the party in the future, then he should first work as a party member. He should establish his place in the party. He should get out of corrupt politics, and should think about the nation, the people, and the world. He should adopt moderation and prudence in his politics. All this can be attained. He should attain it when he gives up the Shaheed Committee and joins the party of the martyr. He should give up the symbol of "fist" and take up the symbol of the "arrow," because an arrow has a much farther reach than a fist.

#### Arrest of International Drug Smugglers Ordered

94WD0099E Peshawar MASHRIQ in Urdu 5 Nov 93  
p 3

[News Report: "The Arrest of 160 International Drug Smugglers Ordered; the List of Criminals Includes Prominent Politicians; General Termazi Has Been Issued Instructions; Owners of Heroin Factories Are Selling Their Left-Over Stock at Cheap Prices; Transfer of Furniture to Foreign Locations."]

[Text] According to a report published in a Lahore Urdu newspaper, General Termazi, the leader of the special task force appointed by the government, has sent to the prime minister a list of 160 international drug smugglers. The majority are individuals who play central roles in Pakistani politics. According to sources, the prime minister has instructed General Termazi to place these "big fish" under immediate arrest and bring them to trial in the high courts. Reportedly General Termazi has met with high officials and informed them of the situation. Meanwhile, as a result of the activities of the Special Task Force, the owners of heroin factories on the Toor Kham Kabul border are selling their heroin at cheap prices. Most well-known heroin dealers have moved their factories and themselves to Afghanistan in order to stay out of the reach of the Task Force. According to informed sources, Ayub Afridi, the king of drugs, is sending all his furniture to Switzerland, and has gone into hiding. Ayub Afridi is wanted by Interpol in several drug smuggling cases. Several other drug dealers, some of

whom are women who observe purdah [veil], have ordered their agents to cease operations and to go underground temporarily. It has also been learned that, in its initial activity, the Task Force arrested a number of agents working for drug sellers, and is interrogating them in secret locations.

### **Reasons for Defeat of Religious Parties in Elections Viewed**

94AS0084A Lahore ZINDAGI in Urdu 13 Nov 93 p 39

[Article by Khurshid Ahmad Nadeem: "Defeat of Religious Parties: Other Reasons"]

[Text] The defeat of religious parties in the October 1993 election has given birth to a new debate. Some people are openly expressing the opinion that Islam is not an effective partner in our politics anymore. Some circles oppose this opinion, and various persons have expressed all kinds of reasonings about it. Those who want to see Pakistan a secular nation are inferring from the election results that, since the people have not voted for the people that use the name of Islam, it is definite that the majority of the people are not willing to include religion in their political affairs. Therefore, our national and political party systems should be taken care of in such a way that religion is not involved in them.

The way the analysts in the newspaper are viewing the defeat of the religious parties clearly indicates their superficiality. A few days ago a prominent columnist in an English newspaper, in discussing the reasons for the Islamic Front's defeat, wrote that the election program Qazi Hussein Ahmed espoused in his campaign had strongly condemned the landlord system. Before it, the founder of the Jamaat-i Islami showed his support of the landlord system in his book, "The Problem of Land Ownership." Qazi Ahmed should have removed that book from his list of literature before he condemned the landlords. Since he did not do so, there were some conflicts present. The people were not willing to vote for the Islamic Front. Let us analyze this commentary. Ninety percent of the voters in this country are unaware that Maulana Maududi has written: "The Problem of Land Ownership." Even if some are aware of this book, very few have read it. Now let us set aside this book for a while, and say that Maulana Maududi wrote in this book what he wanted to write. Let us consider how much this commentary relates to the facts. It is the habit of commentators to only look at a few point and write page after page about it. They do not try to find facts that have been decisive in this country's politics. They saw that only seven percent of the people voted for the religious parties, and therefore, it means that we should exile Islam from Pakistan's politics.

In our opinion, this is the desire of only a few people. Islam is still present as an important force in this country, just as it has been in the past. In the October

election, the people did not vote for the religious parties. There are some reasons for this, and I am trying to explain those in these lines.

It is a known fact that elections in Pakistan are not based on any ideology, philosophy, or system. If the people have elected a person or a party, then they have not done so because of their association with a specific ideology. They always had different reasons. For example, when the PPP [Pakistan People's Party] got a majority vote in the 1970 election, it was not because the people had supported socialism against Islam. Those who keep an eye on the country's social and economic conditions know that 80 percent of this country's population lives in rural areas. It is their opinion that is decisive in election results. Generally, politics is divided into two groups in rural areas. This politics is based on the police station and the court. Mutual misunderstandings and disagreement over land are the problems that top the list of the problems that the rural people usually face. If some people have a disagreement in a village, then the political bigwigs in the region stand behind them, and the person with more influence in the police station or the court succeeds in getting his way. In order to influence the government, these people need the support of the administration. Therefore, they always try to stay on the good side of the government. If we paid attention, we would know that this is the basic reason that our politics has been introduced to "lotatism" [a form of nepotism]. The leaders who had influence in their districts in the 1970s joined the PPP. When the PPP won the majority, a large number of independent candidates also joined the ruling party because it was important for their political survival. Those who opposed them became weak, because they did not have the support of the government.

When martial law was implemented in 1977, and General Ziaul Haq's administration was established, he needed political support to establish his credibility among the people. Thus, the politicians who opposed the PPP gathered under the umbrella of the new government. They joined the "shura" of Ziaul Haq and started to establish their political clout from that time. The police station and SHOs [Station House Officer (police)] who worked on the order of the PPP before began to obey them now. These people were elected in large numbers during the 1985 nonparty elections. Later, they were put together and labeled the Muslim League Party. When the PPP government returned to the Center in 1988, it started to strengthen its members, because the state government in Punjab was headed by Nawaz Sharif. He was controlling the police stations there. Since the PPP had the government at the Center, the people associated with it survived politically. The balance of power was almost equal at that time.

In 1990, both groups received an almost equal number of votes. The Islami Jamhuri Ittehad (IJI) received 54 percent of the vote, and the situation in 1983 was almost the same. All in all, the Muslim League has a one percent majority. This was the situation in Punjab. In the rural and urban areas of Sindh, the situation remained the



same as in the past. The tribal chiefs won in Balochistan. The people of Sarhad were always close to religion, or the political parties had some illusion about it. If we look at it in light of this analysis, it is clear that religion and ideology are not playing any part in the election. It is clear that our political tradition of the last half century, over which this country was established, is divided into two groups. It is true that the actions, foreign policy, and ideologies of the former governments play an important role in urban areas. The Jamaat-i Islami had a very good position in urban areas in the past; however, these majorities went to Iltaf Hussein in Karachi and to Nawaz Sharif in Punjab. In Karachi, the people are getting out of this habit to an extent; however, it will take some time in Punjab. People will learn after a while which ideology did the PPP subscribe to, and based on which they hated it. Nawaz Sharif and his political allies are not sincere enough about their ideology to make him their permanent leader.

Based on this analysis, I am of the opinion that Islam does not play any effective role in our politics, and the reason for this is not that our association with Islam is weak; it is because of the division of our politics into these two groups. This division is based on vested interests and mutual association. Qazi Hussein Ahmed tried, through the Islamic Front, to get people out of this division, and to make character, ideology, and relationship with the nation the basis for votes. However, even after admitting the truth about these qualities, it is difficult to destroy the statues of vested interests and mutual associations. Still, it is a fact that when a group accepts a specific ideology, no power in the world can stop it from realizing it. After the fall of communism, the world has divided into secular and religious blocs. I assume that the next election in Pakistan will be between two groups, but these groups will be different from today's. The next division will not be based on vested interests, brotherhood, land ownership, or capital; they will be based on ideology, character, political programs, and patriotism. It is important that the candidates who will base their politics in ideology, character, and political program should take part as actively as the politicians who run politics of brotherhood, vested interests, and landownership. If they threw in their towels after this defeat and retired to holy places and private rooms, then our hopes will not be fulfilled and our nation will suffer in this sham struggle.

#### **Chances of Future Government Action Against Drug Dealers**

94WD0099F Karachi AKHBAR-E-JEHAN in Urdu  
17 Nov 93 p 14

[Article by Saeed Qaisar Rizvi: "Will the New Government Be Able To Take All-Out Action Against Drug Smugglers?"]

[Text] A major political assassination took place during the election campaign. God alone knows if the assassination was intended to postpone the elections or whether

it was caused by personal enmity. At any rate, the general impression is that the individual who was murdered did not have bitter personal enemies, but, even so, he was not spared. It is hard to understand the merciless fashion in which he was shot. The government resorted to the usual phrases and comforted the family with the promise that the murderers would not be allowed to go free under any circumstances. The problem here is that the murderers will have to be caught first; otherwise, the question of letting them go free does not arise at all. In Peshawar memorial prayers were held for the late Ghulam Haidar Wain [though the funeral was held elsewhere] in which large numbers of people from various political parties took part. Black arm bands were worn, and the people expressed their dissatisfaction. But a few minutes later, life resumed its normal course as though nothing unusual had happened. This time one sees strange election scenes in Peshawar. In certain precincts, posters are being displayed against certain candidates telling them not to come to that locality because they had not carried out any of their campaign promises. Except for a few precincts where new candidates have entered the arena and created some activity, the election campaign generally has not been very animated in the Northwest Frontier Province. As regards election holidays, most people have decided to spend the time away from their homes. School and college vacations have started. To give the finishing touches to the election program, large meetings were held in Peshawar's Jinnah Park and political parties demonstrated their strength. Local residents did not take any major part in these meetings, but people were brought from outside in buses, trolleys, and trucks. The first large meeting was held by Qazi Hussain Ahmad's Islamic Front followed by Benazir Bhutto and Mian Nawaz Sharif. The people were given time to think. A day earlier, Qazi Hussain Ahmad addressed a large gathering in Mardan in which he accused the People's Party and the Muslim League of being gangs of thieves and plunderers with identical aims. It should be remembered that when this same Qazi Hussain Ahmad joined the IJI [Islami Jamhoori Ittehad], he declared that the Urdu meaning of the Muslim League was Jamiat-i-Islami and that both parties had the same basic characteristics. At any rate, it cannot be denied even today that when the war for Pakistan was being fought, Jamaat-i-Islami was the largest opposing party [sic]. Qazi Hussain Ahmad said that both Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto were trying to outdo each other in currying favor with the U. S., that both supported the capitalist usury system under the aegis of the U. S., and that they had joined Moin Qureshi with the intention of mortgaging Pakistan totally to the U. S.. It should be remembered that Qazi Hussain Ahmad is running for election in Malakand, and he has made campaign speeches in various places there. He pointed out that disorder, murder, theft, and plunder were increasing daily and no one's life or property were safe which proved clearly that both the past two governments and the present caretaker government had failed. He said that corruption had continued to increase under the Benazir and Nawaz governments up to the present time

and the reason was that the precepts of the Koran and the hadith were ignored. He said that the Islamic Front would end injustice, disorder, and oppression in the country and establish a beneficial social order under the leadership of honest individuals, and that, in order to put an end to oppression, the people should join the Islamic Front and confront plunderers and feudal landlords and thus prevent the old ruling class from regaining power and strengthening the Western system instead of Islam. Qazi Hussain Ahmad said that certain individuals accepted the United States as the sole superpower and tried to scare the Islamic Front, but that the latter was sure that soon the United States would suffer the same fate as the Soviet Union, a fate which everyone had witnessed. He said the struggle of the Islamic Front was not against Benazir, Nawaz Sharif or Wali Khan, but against the United States and its exploitative capitalist system and the supporters of that system. On the whole, the Islamic Front will not succeed in gaining more than five national assembly seats from the entire Northwest Frontier Province.

Meanwhile, the big fish of the drug business were suddenly arrested in three MPOs and put in the Frontier Province's large jails. Our readers have read about them here, and we have been informing them about the [activities] of these enemies of humanity. We have been receiving letters from inside and outside the country complaining that we were not writing enough against these elements. One of these letters is from Mr. Manzoor who has written us from Norway. While governments and officials now and then proclaim their strength, the fact remains that these elements [drug dealers] have set up shadow governments in almost every part of the world, and it is quite easy for them to wipe out humanity from the face of the earth. Even today, there are individuals including members of legislative bodies who are engaged in drug dealing, but the government is powerless to bring them to justice. A former minister and major drug dealer, Amanullah Kandi, was convicted in a Karachi court, but to this day it is not clear how he was transferred from Karachi jail to the central jail of Dera Ismail Khan, his native town, and who had a hand in helping him escape from that prison. Recently, a journalist went to interview him, but the journalist's camera and the tape of the interview were confiscated by government officials. In spite of strong reassurances by the government, [Kandi] has eluded capture. Meanwhile, Peshawar high court's full bench has thrown out the appeal entered against the disqualification of Rahnuma Nadir Khan Zaka Kheel running against National Assembly Speaker Gauhar Ayub Khan from Haripur precinct NA13, and the disqualification of Mehmand Agency's Haji Qadar Gul Mehmand (former MNA) accused of drug dealing, and of Khyber Agency's Haji Ibrahim Khan. These individuals had been barred from participating in the elections by the returning officials and later by the election appellate tribunal. Haji Qadar Gul Mehmand and Haji Ibrahim Khan were arrested by the local police on charge of selling drugs and these two individuals are still in jail. The full bench consisted of

justice Abdul Karim Kandi; justice Sayed Ibni Ali; justice Abdul Rahman Khan; justice Khair Khan and justice Mian Mohammad Ajmal. The candidacy papers filed by petitioner Sayed Sultan Shah were rejected because he did not pay the money owed.

The [candidacy] papers of Nadir Khan Zaka Kheel who was a candidate for the national assembly from Khyber Agency were rejected on grounds that he had fought against government officials during construction of Qamar road in Tirah and had harmed national security; he was barred from running in the elections. National Assembly hopeful from Mehmand Agency, Haji Qadar Gul Mehmand and Khyber Agency's Haji Ibrahim Khan, who were charged with drug dealing, had their papers rejected and were barred from participation in the elections. The two men were arrested by the local police, and they are still in jail. Following the rejection of their election petitions, these two individuals appealed to the election tribunal, but their appeal was also rejected. They entered four separate writs in the Peshawar high court against the tribunal's decision barring them from election participation. On Thursday, the high court's full bench rejected their writs. These candidates cannot take part in the elections. The attorney general of Pakistan, who prosecuted the case for the government, took the position that elections did not merely imply voting on a certain date but were a gradual process in which it was necessary to file candidacy papers, assign election symbols, qualify or disqualified candidates to run. The attorney general said that the election tribunal had decided as to whether these individuals were qualified or not. After elections took place under article 225 of the constitution, these individuals could challenge their disqualification in the next election tribunal. Consequently, it was not within the jurisdiction of the court to hear the petitions of these individuals. Referring to the 1989 Javid Hashemi case in the Pakistan Supreme Court, the attorney general said that the Supreme Court had rejected Javed Hashemi's appeal and instructed him to take his case to the election tribunal after elections were over. Lawyers for petitioners Haji Ibrahim Khan and Nadir Khan Zaka Kheel raised the point that at that time Supreme Court Justice Naseem Hasan Shah's decision was contrary to the decisions of the rest of the justices. At this juncture, the chief justice said that the majority of the Supreme Court justices had rejected Javed Hashemi's appeal. Justice Nasim Hasan Shah said if the majority agreed on a decision, he would go along with it. The attorney general pointed out that the Sindh High Court had made a similar decision in the Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi case and ruled that the high court did not have the jurisdiction to hear Jatoi's appeal and that the decision could be challenged in the election tribunal to be set up after the elections. Haji Qadar Gul's lawyer said that his client's *langi* had been revoked. *Langi* is an honor awarded to certain prominent individuals in the agencies and is usually given to those favored by the government.

**Status of Minorities Seen Changing Rapidly***94AS0081A Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 18 Nov 93  
p 10*

[Article by Khalil Malik: "Changing Role of Minorities"]

[Text] From the perspective of maintaining airplanes, the Indian Air Force is considered the world's worst military unit. Its Soviet-made MIG planes are involved in so many accidents that the Indian pilots call them flying coffins. In contrast, the standards and safety of Pakistan's Air Force have long been regarded as one of the world's most efficient. During the last few years, the number of accidents in the Pakistan Air Force has also increased (The latest accident occurred a few days ago, when a Chinese-made airplane fell in a canal). When the series of accidents in our Air Force increased, I decided to do some reading as a part of my research and also discussed the issue with some experts. Why are accidents in the Pakistani Air Force increasing? This is an entirely separate issue, and suffice it to say that, during my investigation, I had the opportunity to read a voluminous book written on the Pakistani Air Force. It is about 600-700 pages long and contains the history of our Air Force. There were many photographs and other details in the book, and I was pleasantly surprised that Christian officers and Christian young men in other ranks have sacrificed their lives with a smile on their faces while serving in the Pakistan Air Force. Seeing the greatness and depth of their emotions, I felt my emotions were not as strong as theirs.

If my information is correct, I can fearlessly say that the people and the government have not done much for the Pakistani Christians who have done a lot for the Air Force. These Christians have been treated a little better than untouchables in Islamic society. They have demonstrated an admirable love for our nation. I wish we had paid attention to their love and, learning from our own religion, had done something to alleviate the problems faced by the mistreated Christian society. Now, if that had happened, a major part of these Christians would be leading better lives. There is no doubt that we have forgotten the teachings of our religious prophets.

Because of our neglect of the Christian population, the United States, Western intelligence agencies, and foreign Christian missions had the opportunity to work with the Christians here. Because of our 45 years of complacency, some vested interests have risen among the Christians. We do not have a dearth of such elements among Pakistani Muslims, who wait for signs from abroad.

At a time when the United States and other Western powers are jointly trying to ensure that none of the Islamic countries gives up its Western style of living and presents a challenge to them, we should think about the issue of our treatment of the minorities here. The minorities should also consider that they do not become instrumental in efforts to weaken Pakistan's Islamic character.

Basically there are three minorities in Pakistan. There are the Christians, which I have already mentioned. There are Hindus, who have some influence in Sindh. There are also the Qadianis, who are so much opposed to the majority religion of our country that it is impossible to expect any constructive relationship with them.

The reader may recall that the minorities have opposed the efforts to include religion on identity cards in the campaign to displace the Nawaz Sharif government. Some of these minorities have become very active. Let us ignore this debate over whether inclusion of religion on identity cards is appropriate or not. There were two major reasons for the minorities' efforts to oppose it: First, to keep the Pakistani government on a secular footing as much as possible; second, to weaken a government that tried to give itself the Islamic color. At present, some religious parties have held demonstrations in support of the inclusion of religion on identity cards. The diplomats from the United States and some other Western powers supported the stand of the minorities openly. Thus, the opposing groups that were formed included the United States of America, Western powers, the PPP [Pakistan People's Party], and minorities, all on one side, and some political parties on the other.

In which direction are our minorities headed? The latest indicator was the day when the leader of the House was elected. Two Senate members of minority groups refused to take the oath of allegiance according to Islamic ceremonies. The present federal government of Pakistan is riding on the shoulders of these minorities, who consider Pakistani ideology to be interfering in their religion.

The latest aspect of this retrogression is that, at a time when the minority members refused to take the oath of allegiance according to Islamic rites, the members of Pakistan's Islamic Front were leaving the House. They failed when they had to do something. May God bless Maulana Fazal-ul Rehman that he countered the argument offered by the minority members and finally convinced them.

I do not want to draw some "dangerous" conclusions from this analysis. If regression is not stopped, then dangerous results will emerge automatically. All I want to do is identify this scenario. Not only minorities, but also a major political party in Pakistan, are supporting a two-nation theory, and those who should defend it have disappeared. There should have been someone whose voice we could hear, so that it could give us some courage.

**Operation Against Illegal Aliens Viewed***94AS0082C Lahore MUSAWAT in Urdu 18 Nov 93 p 8*

[News Report: "Operation Against Illegal Aliens"]

[Text] Fasilabad (PPA)—The minister of internal affairs has formed plans to start an operation against illegal foreigners living in Pakistan. According to informed



sources, the federal government has given instructions to investigating agencies about it. At the instruction of the federal government, important steps are being taken to deport the illegal immigrants living in our country. The records of all major hotels in the country are being investigated, following a special directive. According to these sources, more than 500,000 foreigners are living in Pakistan illegally.

#### **Sharif Said To Strongly Oppose Nuclear Policy**

*94AS0117C Peshawar MASHRIQ in Urdu 2 Dec 93 p 8*

[Editorial: "Why Is Nawaz Sharif Opposing Nuclear Policy?"]

[Text] The members of the major opposition party walked out after making a lot of noise on the first day of the National Assembly session when they found that the nuclear policy issue was not included in the agenda. The Islamic Front, JUI [Jamiat-i-Ulema-i-Islam], Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, Balakh Sheikh Mazari, and some FATA [Federally Administered Tribal Areas] members did not take part in this walkout. The federal law minister had called this action of the prime opposition party to be deplorable. At the same time, to keep the parliamentary process in a healthy environment, he has expressed his determination to keep the opposition happy. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto has also stressed to her parliamentary group to try to cooperate with the opposition at all times and follow the assembly rules strictly. At the same time, she also reminded the opposition to show cooperation in the parliamentary process.

In our opinion, the assemblies exist just to express difference in opinion. However, every democratic country has special rules and regulations to follow in the assemblies, and every member has equal responsibility to follow these procedures. The problem with the major opposition party at present is that it considers the success of the elected government on Kashmir and nuclear policy issues to be its own defeat. Thus, it wants to blame the government on these two issues without any reason. It is insisting on opening a debate on the nuclear policy in the National Assembly for this purpose. The prime minister, the foreign minister, and the law minister insist that nuclear policy is the nation's most sensitive issue, and, while full briefing on it can be given to the assembly members, no open debate can be allowed. The prime minister has also reminded them that the present government has not formed any new nuclear policy; it is following the same policy as was in force before. It is clear that this is a fundamental issue of national importance, and the whole nation has no difference on it. Therefore, no political party should make this an issue for debate. Instead, as the prime minister has said, the opposition should fully support her government's efforts of removing the Pressler Amendment.

The foreign minister has reminded us in this context that India had blasted a nuclear bomb in 1974, and there was a lot of clamor in the world about it. India still has not

discussed its nuclear program in the parliament. She also reminded them of the Koranic advice to "protect your secrets." In our opinion, the opposition should show some responsibility at least on such a sensitive issue and for the sake of our nation.

#### **Politicians Said Damaging Nuclear Program by Haggling**

*94AS0095B Lahore ZINDGI in Urdu 3 Dec 93 p 3*

[Editorial: "Making Nuclear Program a Political Football"]

[Text] Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto said while addressing a press conference at the Karachi airport that the politicians have badly hurt the nuclear program by making it a political issue, and the government will not allow this anymore. At the same time, she revealed that Pakistan's nuclear program has been frozen since July 1990. She forgot that it was her government that ruled Pakistan at that time. The next day a government spokesman clarified that the program is frozen at the July 1990 level, but it was not frozen by the Benazir government. The government that followed her was responsible for this action. This government spokesman told a "group of newsmen" that Madam Bhutto did not say that the nuclear program was frozen in July 1990, instead it is frozen at the level it was in July 1990. The caretaker government appointed by Ghulam Ishaq Khan was responsible for it. (It should be remembered that this government was led by Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, who is special assistant to Madam Bhutto). Nawaz Sharif left this issue as it was. Now the nuclear program will not be left frozen as the situation has changed. Now the U.S. pressure is decreasing and Pakistan will be freed from the Pressler Amendment restriction without rolling back the nuclear program.

At Madam Bhutto's statement, her main rival, Nawaz Sharif, reacted by saying that Madam Bhutto had admitted to her "crime" about freezing the program during her government. Now she was making compromises with the United States, and the nation will not allow her to do that. Nawaz Sharif said in a meeting in Lahore that, by appointing a man like Sardar Asif Ahmed Ali the foreign minister and a journalist like Maliha Lodhi the ambassador to the United States, Madam Bhutto had clearly hinted that she is ignoring Pakistan's interests.

The whole nation listened to and read the feelings expressed by the prime minister and the former prime minister with great interest. Interestingly enough, both slipped while trying to push each other. Madam Bhutto did not remember that she was in power in July 1990. Now Nawaz Sharif forgot that Benazir's government was dismissed after July 1990, new elections were held, a new party called the IJI [Islami Jamhoori Ittehad] (coalition of some parties) came to power getting two-third majority, and the PPP [Pakistan People's Party] had failed to form government in any state. The man who

won the crown to the prime ministership after this election was Nawaz Sharif. He headed the government from 1990 to the middle of 1993.

The question arises: If Madam Bhutto had frozen the nuclear program, why did not Nawaz Sharif disclose this information when he was the prime minister? If this freeze was harmful, why did not he rectify the problem? Why did he not take the nation into confidence and expose all her actions at that time?

We should also ask Madam Bhutto if Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi had frozen the nuclear program, and if it was an inauspicious act (that is why she hesitates in accepting responsibility for it), then why did she make agreements with Khan and Jatoi? Why did she cooperate with them? Why did she let her representatives become cabinet members during the caretaker government appointed by Mr. Khan? Why did she go as far as to let her husband be a minister? Why is Ghulam Mustafa her confidant now? Why did she go to his home and ask him to join her caravan? Can or should those who play with the nuclear program be given such revered positions?

Madam Bhutto is saying that the nuclear program should not be made a political issue, and, at the same time, is using it as a staff to punish other people. She also wants to take the credit for protecting the nuclear program. At the same time, she is trying to convince the nation that the nuclear program is safer then ever in her hands.

Unfortunately, Madam Bhutto has changed her stand on this matter so many times that we are not willing to consider her word on this issue to be firm. She has once said that the nuclear program was under the supervision of the president and the Army, and she did not know anything about it. Nawaz Sharif never announced such lack of authority; however, various members of his government had made some inferences about this issue. Therefore, we cannot say what plans he had for protecting the nuclear program, and what he did achieve in this area. We can argue in his defense that the United States did not reinstate aid of Pakistan during his tenure. It also spread rumors about declaring Pakistan a terrorist nation during that time. This U.S. attitude indicates that Nawaz Sharif did not bow down to the United States and refused to obey it.

Some people even say that the United States has punished Nawaz Sharif for his arrogance, and did not stop until he was thrown out of the corridors of power at a time when he had the majority support in the National Assembly and the Supreme Court had decided that the presidential action against him was improper and illegal. Without discussing how much truth there is in this claim, we have to say that some mysterious circumstances surrounded Nawaz Sharif's fall from power. The nation has not found the reason for this action yet.

Even when we ignore Nawaz Sharif's and Benazir Bhutto's statements, claims, and assurances, we still feel instead of making the nuclear program an excuse to

accuse each other, they should explain what "freezing the program" means and what was its purpose is. Who was responsible for it? How much was our nation hurt by this action? The time for if, but, and because is past now, and neither you or anyone else can be fooled. Therefore, these efforts to dupe the nation should be stopped. The leaders of the government and the opposition should sit down together (the military leadership that ended the long march and assured new elections can arrange this) and instead of playing gulli-danda [Indian/Pakistani game] with it, make joint statements and present facts to the nation.

### **Bhutto Said Compelled To Continue Nuclear Weapons Program**

94AS0094D Karachi JANG in Urdu 6 Dec 93 p 3

[Article by Irshad Ahmed Haqani: "Can Madam Bhutto Roll Back Nuclear Program?"]

[Text] At a press conference, opposition leader Nawaz Sharif expressed his opinion about the deplorable incident that happened during the general elections in Lahore. Many conflicting reports were published about this conference. According to one report, he said that he did not want to unsettle the government, and that he wanted to support the present democratic process. Another report states that he said he wanted to establish a coalition of as many political parties as possible to establish a front against the present government, and will do anything to remove this government. According to this report, he also said that the government's invitation to him to hold talks is a deception and a spurious suggestion. He did not consider the government sincere about this. He further said that the alleged attack on him was part of the government's conspiracy against him. He mentioned Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's name, accusing her of this attack. Mr. Sharif's younger brother, Shehbaz Sharif, also spoke in the same tone. He went as far as saying that Aasif Ali Zardari, the prime minister's husband, stayed at the Chamba House the last time he visited Lahore. At that time, plans were made to attack Nawaz Sharif. The Sharif brothers refused to accept the attack on Nawaz Sharif as an accident, and declared that there was a major conspiracy behind it. The fact is that Nawaz Sharif received some complaints from his election workers about the polling station at Dyal Singh College. He went to investigate the complaint on site. His supporters and bodyguards fired some shots in the air, and when Mr. Nawaz Sharif arrived, the workers associated with the MSF [Muslim Students Federation] and the Muslim League (J) fired some shots. There was an exchange of fire between them and Nawaz Sharif's bodyguards. As I mentioned in my column yesterday, the statement of a senior police officer present there is very important in this context. He said that this incident did not appear to be planned; it was an incident that turned into a crisis, and firing was exchanged. According to him, it was totally wrong and deplorable to call it a conspiracy to murder Nawaz Sharif. Trying to accuse Aasif Zardari or Madam Benazir Bhutto is making a mountain out of

a molehill, and is an outrageous act. Nawaz Sharif was upset about the Thursday incident, which is understandable. However, saying that the proposal to hold talks, which was made before this incident, is a deception, a fraud, or a lure only shows that he has no intention of participating in the proposed talks.

Nawaz Sharif says that Madam Bhutto froze the nuclear program during her last administration, and he fears that she will roll back the program now. Can a well-informed man like Nawaz Sharif, who has been prime minister of this country for two and one-half years, say with confidence that a prime minister has ever been so powerful as to decide to freeze the nuclear program? During her last administration, the military and the president did not take Madam Bhutto into confidence, and she has complained herself that the nuclear program was accelerated one step in the spring of 1990 without her knowledge. Against this background, is it possible that Madam Bhutto could freeze the nuclear program on her own? Mian Nawaz Sharif knows well that this is not possible. The fact is that General Ziaul Haq and Ishaq Khan had been in total control of the nuclear program after Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. After the position of prime minister was recreated, it had no control over the nuclear program. All the major decisions made about the nuclear program were based on the military and the president's agreements. Madam Bhutto's mention of freezing the program at the July 1990 level means that the people who were in power made this decision. Benazir alone could not have made this decision. Nawaz Sharif and his advisers are still making noise about Madam Bhutto rolling back the nuclear program, or that she will do so. We would like to ask these esteemed persons if they honestly believe that Madam Bhutto, even if she wants to, can roll back the nuclear program. There is only one answer to this question, and that is in the negative. The nuclear program in Pakistan is controlled and supervised jointly by the top leaders. If the prime minister wants, she cannot make such a decision on her own. I would like to explain this issue a little further. No step can be taken on the nuclear program without the approval and satisfaction of the armed forces. Therefore, the propaganda and noise that Madam Bhutto is ignoring national interests and is rolling back the nuclear program is totally baseless, meaningless, and incomprehensible. The Pakistani people should ignore the noise and tumult raised by the opposition and should not worry. Any decision made about this will be made with everyone's advice and with the nation's interests in mind. The decision to freeze the program was also a joint one. That is why Nawaz Sharif could not inform the nation about it being frozen, and nor could he make a decision to reverse this freeze. In his press conference in Islamabad, he said that he received the program when it was already frozen, and that what he did was in the interests of the nation. It is clear that the statements issued by Special Assistant Chowdhery Nisar Ali, Chairman of the Senate Wasim Sajjad, Secretary General of Foreign Affairs Akram Zaki, and Secretary of Foreign Affairs Shehryar Khan in the United States, and the assurances they gave, were all based on the

collective decisions. Muin Qureshi has also mentioned putting a cap on the nuclear program, which also reflects cooperative decisions. Pakistan's nuclear program is presently where the joint decision of our leaders wanted it to be. Any future decisions will also reflect the agreement of all. Nawaz Sharif and his associates said during the 1988 and 1990 elections that Madam Bhutto will sacrifice national interests over the Kashmir and the nuclear program. They are repeating this again. But their claims are baseless and contrary to common sense. It is against the government of Pakistan's government, and their purpose is just to have some cheap propaganda. It does not reflect sagacity or a mature viewpoint. Continuing it is not in the interests of our country. The opposition has the right to criticize the government, but not at the cost of our national interests. They should, of course, criticize the internal policies of Madam Bhutto, make them look bad and unsuccessful. However, they should not try to make the issues that were decided by common agreement, suspect or questionable. This will not help our country, and it will not help them either.

#### PML (N) Said Aggravating Nuclear Issue

94AS0094C Peshawar MASHRIQ in Urdu 7 Dec 94 p 5

[Editorial: "Opposition Should Stop Creating Trouble on the Nuclear Issue"]

[Text] The government's refusal to discuss the nuclear issue in the National Assembly can be understood by the wise and patriotic circles in the nation. There seems to be reason to make this sensitive issue a subject of discussion after the statement issued by our foreign minister on the nuclear program. Even most of the opposition parties have expressed satisfaction over the government's stand that whatever happens the nuclear program will not be rolled back keeping in mind the greater interest of the nation. However, Mian Nawaz Sharif and his followers, just out of their old habit, have made the nuclear program a subject of controversy. According to one source, the prime minister has directed the president's attention to this issue and told them that all of us have taken the oath to protect national secrets; therefore, we cannot allow open debate over the nuclear program. She added that the noise raised by the opposition is meaningless. The prime minister asked the president since he is the custodian of all national assets including the nuclear program. As the leader of the nation, he should officially remind the opposition leader of the oath which he has also taken.

In our opinion, the opposition leader is not a naughty child who should be admonished from unnecessary stubbornness. He knows well that nothing was done about the nuclear program that could have made our government's policy disputable. The present government if following the same policy as formed during Nawaz Sharif's government. The only difference is that the U.S. government has introduced a new amendment in the Congress. This proposed amendment will remove the clause in the Pressler Amendment that was used to stop



aid to Pakistan. This amendment will also give the right to the U.S. President to exempt specific nations from restrictions on U.S. aid that come under the Symington, Clayton, and Solarz amendments, if it is necessary to achieve his foreign policy goals. The U.S. President, however, will make sure that such countries are not involved in terrorism, violating human rights or nuclear proliferation before he grants exemption. This progress is positive from Pakistan's point of view. Perhaps, the opposition leader has concluded from this progress that the prime minister and the U.S. government has some secret agreement, and decided to challenge the government in his ritualistic attitude. He smells some conspiracy and threatens that rivers of blood will flow if the nuclear program is rolled back. Perhaps because of this noise raised by the opposition, it was necessary to warn Pakistan that it should not be deluded to believe that the new legislation will give it freedom to make nuclear weapons.

#### **Bhutto Warned Nuclear Roll-Back Would Cause Dismissal**

94AS0115A Islamabad HURMAT in Urdu 9 Dec 93 p 5

[Editorial: "Madam, You Too Will Be Rolled Back!"]

[Text] Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, while addressing editors of national newspapers in Islamabad, said that the question of rolling back Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program does not arise, because the nation's defense depends on it. She said that the last four governments agreed fully on this issue, and that all were united on it. She also asked the United States to review its decision on the use of the Pressler Amendment against Pakistan, and the unfair treatment that was practiced over the last several years.

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto made this announcement at a time when her statement, in which she had earlier admitted that Pakistan's nuclear program was frozen at the July 1990 level, was being discussed in political, journalistic, and intellectual circles. This happened during her previous administration. Later, however, even after an explanation by a federal spokesperson, Benazir Bhutto's comment became a subject of criticism and analysis. Now that she has very loudly and clearly told editors from around the country that the nuclear program will be continued, popular opinion will definitely be positively affected, and it will also help in correcting the records. Still, the opposition insists (actually accuses) that Madam Bhutto's earlier statement was not just a statement, but an admission. Still, this question is very important, and it requires an explanation: who committed the condemnable act of freezing the peaceful nuclear program, which symbolizes our nation's security and pride, at the July 1990 level?

We do not have to elaborate on the fact that the United States of America and European nations openly provide technology, advice, equipment, and other things to nuclear programs all over the world, earning billions of

dollars in doing so. The nuclear programs of Israel, India, Japan, Argentina, and South Africa come under this category. But they do not object to these programs. If there are any objections in this context, they are limited to opposition to the Islamic world, and Pakistan is a chosen target, because Iraq's military and nuclear capabilities were destroyed in the Gulf war. The U.S. opposition to Pakistan has reached the point where it does not give permission to Pakistani students in the United States to register for classes in nuclear technology and related subjects. Military and economic aid to Pakistan was stopped three years ago under the notorious Pressler Amendment. The F-16 planes, which were already paid for according to the agreement, were not supplied to us, and even some U.S. circles have admitted that Washington's unfair treatment of Pakistan has now reached extremes.

Soon after Benazir Bhutto's statements in July 1990 about freezing the nuclear program, we received news from Washington which clearly and simply indicated that the Pressler Amendment will end now. Michael McCurry, a U.S. State Department spokesman, went as far as implying that aid to Pakistan would be reinstated. Benazir herself has said, "We cannot get rid of the Pressler Amendment without rolling back our program." Against this background, a worrisome question emerges. How can the Pressler Amendment, which was very effective until a few days ago, suddenly become useless? Why has the White House decided to take it back? What are the circumstances that have forced the United States, even after seeing the Kahuta plant in operation, to reinstate aid to Pakistan? In this context, the concern of our fellow citizens that there is something suspicious about the present nuclear policy is valid (to an extent).

We believe that Madam Benazir Bhutto should complete her five-year term in the Prime Minister's house, because this is necessary to encourage democratic institutions and stability. We cannot help any effort to shake up her government without any reason. But it is the duty of Benazir Bhutto to remove all the doubts and skepticism about the present government's intention to make some agreement with the United States over the nuclear program, which has resulted in good will messages from Washington. We want to tell Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in loud, clear, and direct words that if she rolls back our nuclear program, she herself will be rolled back!

#### **Steps To Curb Abuse Urged**

94WD0161F Karachi AMN in Urdu 9 Dec 93 p 3

[Article by Tehsimul Haq Haqi: "Need for Effective Steps To Control Drugs"]

[Text] A lot has been written about the abuse and ill effects of drugs. However, no effective steps have been taken to stop this curse. This has resulted in escalated abuse by the younger generation. According to a report issued by the director of intelligence, about 1.2 million people are addicted to this ugly habit. From among the

45,000 prisoners, 12,000 were arrested for crimes related to the drug trade. In some areas of Punjab as many as 40 percent of the population is involved in drug trade. According to the findings of a U.S. drug expert, drug traders are earning \$1.22 billion from the heroin trade alone. The question arises: can we afford to spend that much money? The administration should consider how much money they spend to control the drug trade. The little work being done to control drug abuse in Pakistan is insufficient. Even now 200,000 new persons fall prey to drug abuse each year. If people continued to become drug addicts at this rate, the time is not far off when 15 percent of Pakistan's population will be suffering from this addiction. The former caretaker prime minister, Mayueen Qureshi, had a list of drugs smugglers which included over 160 very influential persons from our country. Because of political considerations this list was neither made public nor were these smugglers arrested. Now after the removal of the caretaker government, this whole affair seems to have been totally ignored. It is not expected that a political government will touch influential persons. The second problem is that, because of the specific kind of government and life style in our tribal areas, the drug dealers move there to avoid arrests. Others get support from political leaders and move to Afghanistan which is famous for producing and smuggling drugs all over the world.

According to a report issued by an international narcotics control agency, Afghanistan is second after Burma for exporting opium. The figures included in this report show that poppy cultivation increased by 12 percent in Afghanistan last year (1992), and 1470.19 acre land was used for cultivating poppy. This will harvest 640 metric tons of heroin. In Langaryar and Halmand provinces of Afghanistan, 75 percent of the land is used for growing opium. If the Afghan people want, they could take concrete steps to stop drug abuse. Drug abuse is extremely dangerous for people, and they cannot adjust themselves to their environments. This reduces their judgment ability. The curse of drug abuse cannot be controlled by rhetoric and statements given to the press. This curse can be ended only when concrete steps are taken. Not only this, strict action is necessary against those who are involved in this trade. Our younger generation can play an important role in this context, if they unite and resolve to stop the rising tide of drug abuse and its negative effects. If they do that, there is no reason that we cannot rid the society of the evils of drug dealers and drug abuse.

#### **Government Operation Against Drug Smugglers Viewed**

94WD0161A Karachi AKHBAR-E-JEHAN in Urdu  
12 Dec 93 p 7

[Editorial: "Campaign Against Drug Smugglers"]

[Text] Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto has taken a stern notice of the increasing drug abuse in our country, and has instructed taking some steps against it. At the same

time, she told the relevant government agencies to become fully active in this area. While chairing a high-level meeting of an antinarcotics task force in Islamabad on 30 November, she approved plans for a strong and effective operation against major smugglers and smuggling in this country. On this occasion, Madam Bhutto said that the drug smugglers must be arrested at any cost, and the government will not accept political pressure of any kind in this context so that this curse can be eradicated from our country. While addressing this special meeting, the prime minister instructed them to deal with the drug smugglers with an iron hand. The government cannot tolerate this ugly crime and curse under any circumstance because this curse has ruined thousands of people and their families. Who does not know that production and smuggling of drugs in our country has caused innumerable social and moral ills here and many people are losing their health and lives. Not only this, members of their family, after suffering from economic and social crisis, lead impoverished lives. If we briefly survey our recent past, we will learn that the drug abuse epidemic that has spread all over our country did not even exist 12-14 years earlier. There was not even one heroin addict in our whole country, and now they number in the hundreds of thousands. The number is increasing rapidly. In addition, we are getting a bad name abroad, and this is not a secret. Those who have travelled abroad well know that every Pakistani is considered to be a drug dealer in Western nations although most of these nations suffer from this curse themselves. It is our misfortune that many influential persons in our country are involved or they are protecting these criminals who are involved in this hated drug trade here or abroad. At times, this involvement enters into our politics because it is not possible to practice politics here without a lot of money, and there is no easier way to collect a lot of money than this trade. A review of the drug trade shows that it is destroying our society here and giving our country a bad name abroad. The previous governments had also announced plans of action against drug smugglers, and the leaders had expressed their determination to use an iron hand to arrest drug smugglers and punish them in order to rid the country of this curse. However, the spout continued to flow right there. The action of the present government to rid society of the curse of drugs and to take action against it is commendable. Still, we must study the reasons for the failure of previous governments in this area. Who are the people who protect these criminals? Why were not the operations launched in the past successful? Until these basic facts are analyzed, every campaign in this area will be unsuccessful.

#### **High Officials Claimed Directing Drug Smuggling**

94WD0161B Karachi JANG in Urdu 15 Dec 93 p 3

[Editorial: "'Big Fish' and the Drug Trade"]

[Text] The director general of the Narcotics Control Board said in a speech that all efforts to control the drug trade in Pakistan have been unsuccessful because some

elected officials, high-level government administrators, members of assemblies, industrialists, and even some members of the Narcotics Control Board itself are involved in this trade. He named one assembly member, who was sentenced in London, but is still a member of the assembly. He also mentioned apprehending drugs valued at 20 million rupees belonging to a very important person in Karachi.

If the Narcotics Board first removes its own corrupt employees, it could be successful in its mission of catching the 'big fish' with government cooperation. What is necessary is forming a solid plan and then asking for cooperation from all those countries that have made remarkable progress in controlling this evil.

### **PPP Internal Conflict Said Adversely Impacting Nation**

*94AS0120C Karachi AKHBAR-E-JEHAN in Urdu  
19 Dec 93 p 10*

[Article by Jebul Rehman: "Internal Conflict of the Ruling Party Can Affect the Nation"]

[Text] Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the PPP [Pakistan People's Party] founder, wrote a letter to his daughter from the Central Jail in Rawalpindi on 21 June 1978. He had given the party leadership to her through this letter. Her father had given Benazir advice about policy. Mr. Bhutto had written: "Since the slogans of days past are like old songs, they lost their quality of ravishing one's heart. Therefore, new slogans should be raised in each era; however, the principles should not be changed." The Central Committee of the PPP elected Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto as chairperson of the party instead of Begum Nusrat Bhutto and followed late Bhutto's 1978 decision. Rejecting this action, taken after 15 years, Begum Nusrat Bhutto said that the party's Central Committee had made her chairperson for life when the Supreme Court had rejected her late husband's request for bail. The kind mother of the prime minister said that no one else could become the chairperson or chairman of the party as long as she was alive. The Central Committee's resolution to appoint the new person to this position on 5 December 1993 was unconstitutional and illegal. In light of the stand Begum Nusrat Bhutto's has taken, we can say that, if the mother and daughter did not make up their differences, the PPP will remain in two camps, and the daughter will have to compete against the mother. After Mr. Bhutto was hanged, Benazir Bhutto spent some time in jails, and was released on condition that she would leave the country. In 1986 she was not only given permission to return to Pakistan, but to participate in politics. The Americans had gotten assurance from then-Pakistani rulers that Benazir Bhutto would not be arrested, all possible arrangements would be made for her safety, and no restriction would be imposed on her public meetings and rallies. In 1986 she became the joint chairperson of her father's party. Her mother had agreed to her getting this new position in the party. Nusrat Bhutto was happy that

her talented daughter with her high-level education, unique intelligence, and courage was successfully reinstating the popularity of the PPP. The mother, in her joy, had given her daughter free hand to run party affairs. After marrying Mr. Asif Ali Zardari, there some changes appeared in Madam Bhutto's policies that worried some senior party leaders. The mother began to get new complaints about her daughter's attitude almost daily. It is said that these complaints were not removed despite Begum Bhutto's efforts. As a result, many old associates of the late Mr. Bhutto began to leave the party one by one. Madam Bhutto had no regrets at losing her political uncles because she felt that these alleged uncles had not made any serious efforts to save her father from hanging.

In addition to her personal feelings, the late Ziaul Haq's supporting lobby had also effectively spread the rumors that some of these senior leaders had advised in favor of hanging Bhutto. According to Zia's lobby, some of these wanted to avenge Mr. Bhutto for his contemptuous attitude. Some of them were hoping that the leadership of the PPP would turn to them once the candle of Mr. Bhutto's life was extinguished. When these deluded leaders were disappointed, they not only said goodbye to the PPP but began to sow seeds of distrust in the mind of exiled brother Murtaza Bhutto against his sister and the brother-in-law. Murtaza Bhutto was told that Asif Zardari was trying to take over his ancestral rights and that Zardari's hold on the PPP affairs was also tightening. It is said that some officials of one of the Pakistani intelligence service were involved in efforts to persuade Murtaza to act against his sister. Murtaza Bhutto became very eager to return home. When Madam Bhutto became the prime minister, Nusrat Bhutto insisted that arrangements should be made for Murtaza Bhutto's return. When this was not done, both mother and the son had the misunderstanding that the prime minister did not want Murtaza Bhutto to return. When he returned, his arrest naturally was very unpleasant to his mother. Murtaza Bhutto was brought into the election arena and when he competed against PPP-nominated candidates, his mother openly supported him. Subordinates told the prime minister and her husband that Nusrat Bhutto and her son had started plans to take over the PPP. A plan to remove this danger was made. According to it the honorable mother was to be removed from the party chairperson's position, and a joint chairperson was to take over all responsibilities. This plan was approved and for simple display or out of respect the daughter appealed to the mother to relinquish the highest position of the party and become the chief patron. This appeal was rejected. Murtaza Bhutto's associates requested Begum Nusrat Bhutto to be adamant and declare that she was the permanent PPP chairperson. Begum Nusrat accepted the advice of her son's political advisors and supporters.

The party well-wishers who were upset at this mother-daughter conflict and who do not want the party to divide into two groups joined forces and decided to persuade Benazir Bhutto to meet with Nusrat Bhutto



along with Asif Zardari and find a way to make her change her mind. It was decided that Murtaza Bhutto's cooperation was necessary for this effort. Thus, the prime minister is to be advised to start negotiations with her dear brother, and if necessary go visit him in jail. The party well-wishers feel that arrangements should be made to get Murtaza released on bail immediately and that efforts be made to take back all the cases against him in order to improve Nusrat and Murtaza Bhutto's mood. Former National Assembly Speaker Ma'raj Khalid, who is considered one of the party founders, is very active in these reconciliatory efforts. Ma'raj Khalid maintains that there are examples of recalling cases based on serious crimes when the greater national interest was involved. The present situation demands that political stability be established in Sindh. To attain this important national goal the present PPP government should not hesitate in taking the cases against Mir Murtaza Bhutto and MQM [Muhajir Qaumi Movement] leader Iltaf Hussein. In this context if President Farooq Leghari and Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto use their special privileges, all perceptive Pakistanis who know the need for political action to improve the situation in Sindh will be relieved.

The opponents of the PPP have a different opinion about the conflict between Nusrat Bhutto and her daughter. The Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz) leaders declare it a major political drama to give the opposition the message not to start a campaign against Benazir's government. They should respect the prime minister's pro-federal politics and support her decisions on sensitive issues; otherwise, the extremist elements in Sindh might raise their head with full force. If we consider the point expressed by the Muslim League (N) observers to be wrong and dismiss this theory of staging drama, we still have to admit that it is necessary that the PPP leadership remains in Benazir's hands to strengthen Sindh's allegiance to the nation. Her position in Sindh should not become weaker, and the new efforts of cooperating between the MQM and the PPP should be successful. If the division within the PPP is not stopped and if it does not establish stable relations with the MQM, then deployment of soldiers for a long time in Sindh will become a necessity. Such measures will affect Sindh's developmental plans. As Sindhis feel the pinch of deprivation of basic amenities, the question about where aid from the central government to Sindh goes will arise painfully. It should be remembered that Sindh provides 60 percent of the central government's total revenue. Therefore, we can say that the welfare of Pakistan depends on Sindh's staying within Pakistan and on the fact that the anti-national and separatist elements do not flourish in the nerve center of this state, Karachi. The MQM representatives, while discussing the neglect of Karachi residents' basic needs and the result of this neglect, have advised prominent national leaders to establish a separate task force to study Karachi's economic problems and find solutions for them. This task force should be composed of representatives from the PPP, MQM, industrial organizations, commerce groups,

and labor unions and should be asked to present its report within two months. This report should identify the problems and also suggest ways and means to resolve these problems.

Sindh had to spend about 2.5 billion rupees for the military operation last year. One Sindhi senator had appealed to the president, the prime minister, defense minister, and the high command of the armed forces against these charges. He asks what reasons there are for charging additional money for the Pakistani military service when it is doing its duty within Pakistan? According to the constitution, it is the duty of the Army to help the civilian government when need arises. The question raised by a Senate member is not the only one which needs attention, several questions related to defense expenses need be answered. The National Assembly does not have the constitutional right to audit defense expenses. At the same time, the feeling is becoming common that the fundamental reason for our nation's backwardness is the fact that our defense expenses are much more than our resources. After increasing our foreign debt to meet defense needs, the money left for meeting our people's basic needs is nominal. Governments increase taxes without reason to make up their monetary shortages. This sends the price of commodities up. As a result people with limited income are suffering. The number of psychological patients is increasing daily, the increase in crime and accident is ruining the society's piece of mind, and the rate of illiteracy is touching new heights.

According to a recent report issued by the education ministry, there are 121 countries in the world with very low literacy rates. Pakistan's position is 111 in that list. In other words, only 10 other countries have higher illiteracy rates than that of Pakistan. The situation in the area of food is so bad that we have to import wheat, pulses, and edible oils. The scarcity of electricity has forced us into the problem of load shedding. The nation was told on the television last week that we will need at least 60 billion rupees to enable us to generate enough electricity to meet our needs. Even when we get this huge amount, we still will have to wait a few years to get rid of the practice of load shedding. The spokesmen for the federal finance ministry are telling us the good news that the amount of our foreign exchange reserve has increased. However, they do not tell us how much foreign exchange will be left after the interest and the next installments of foreign debts are paid. It is not clear how we will repay the foreign exchange deposited by private individuals spent by our government. Instead of keeping the Pakistani people in the dark, it would be better to admit openly that our country is going through a serious economic crisis. In order to get out of it, we must change our foreign policy in such a way that our geographical borders are secure and we do not have to purchase new weapons costing us tens of millions of dollars, that the military and economic aid now suspended is reinstated, and that foreign investment in our country on large scale becomes a reality.

### Heroin Use Claimed Escalating

94WD0161D Karachi AMN in Urdu 23 Dec 93 p 8

[News Report: "Number of Heroin Addicts in Pakistan 1.5 Million Now"]

[Text] Karachi, 22 December (Staff Report)—The number of heroin addicts in Pakistan exceeds 1.5 million now. These heroin addicts spend 43.8 billion rupees to support this habit. This information was revealed by a voluntary organization based on findings in its latest survey. According to this survey, people got heroin free in 1979. In 1981 a small packet of heroin cost 10 rupees. Now this same packet costs 30 rupees. Interestingly enough, the increase in price was accompanied by adulteration in heroin. This is indicated by the fact that in 1979 one could make seven-eight cigarettes from one packet of heroin. Now they cannot make even one loose cigarette from that. A heroin addict has to spend 80 to 200 rupees daily to support his habit. Another interesting fact learned from this survey is that the majority of heroin addicts are educated people. Only 17 percent of these addicts are illiterate. These addicts include those with masters degrees. The majority of these heroin addicts are between the ages of 21 and 30, and 25 percent of these addicts have been using heroin for more than 10 years. Seventy-five percent of these addicts go back to the habit because of bad company even after treatment.

### Bhutto Said 'Collaborating' With U.S. Goals

94AS0119B Karachi TAKBEER in Urdu 23 Dec 93 p 35S

[Article by Massud Sahir: "Benazir's Collaboration With U.S. Will Be Unmasked by Mid-1994"]

[Text] Exactly when they are fighting for bones in the ruling party, the prince, the princess, and the queen of the royal family of Larkana are fighting for power and privileges. Arguments are rampant over appointing heads of states just like in the Mogul era. The unfortunate historical event of a mother and daughter fighting for power is also happening within the People's Party. The scene of a mother being insulted by the daughter for power is emerging before us. This disgusting scene has made the ugliness of many struggles for power in history to be less grisly. Let us save the details of this fight and the identification of its script writer and directors for some other time. All this is happening at this very sensitive and dangerous time when Pakistan is entangled in two extremely important problems. Efforts to make a decision about Kashmir have been accelerated all over the world. Millions of Pakistanis and Kashmiris have been waiting for the resolution of the Kashmir issue for the last 40 years. Kashmir is the place where the humble servants of the Prophet are sacrificing their lives daily. They are occupied fully in working for their goal of gaining independence from India and joining Pakistan. Not a day passes without depressing and heartrending news from some corner of the world about the future of this Kashmir.

Many important people have visited Pakistan and India during the last few months to talk about it. First, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Robin Rafael came to Pakistan, followed by a visit of a deputation led by Roger Godsave, chairman of the British Parliament's committee on Kashmir. They visited the United States for one month before coming to Pakistan. On Monday, Pakistan's worst enemy Senator Pressler arrived in Islamabad with some other senators. Pressler thought it important to visit India before coming here. His activities will be clear to us in a couple of days; however, diplomatic circles in the capital have firmly declared that whatever Benazir Bhutto, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, and smooth-talking Mirza Aslam Baig could have done during the 90 days has been done. Now whatever is happening is just an occurrence behind the facade of which Benazir will do with Kashmir what she has done with the nuclear program. We can inquire later whether she had the support of all these powers that had blessed her when she had frozen the nuclear program. During the visit by Richard Godsave, who is considered the leading expert on Kashmir in Great Britain, the elements associated with those who militarily help the freedom fighters were very happy. The opinion he expressed about Kashmir while in Pakistan deserves our attention. He announced loudly that "this problems cannot be resolved with UN resolutions. Those who believe that the Kashmir issue can be resolved with UN resolutions should get out of the dream world. The world has changed a lot. We must accept facts and look for new ways. The United Nations cannot resolve this issue. Anyone who says that the Kashmir issue can be resolved by putting economic restrictions on India is living in fool's paradise. India's relations with Europe and the United States are very close. It is important to think with a cool head at this point." Roger Godsave threatened: "If Pakistan remained adamant on its emotional stand on this issue, it will get nothing." Commenting on his visit with the president and the prime minister, Roger said: "I feel that Pakistan needs to be flexible in its stand." Roger also said that the people of Kashmir are the ones who are actually affected by this problem, and, until they are involved, this issue cannot be resolved.

The proposal for a three-party discussion was presented by Sayyed Ali Gelani, an Azad Kashmir leader, at the beginning of this year. However, this proposal was first presented in the United States of America. It was organized by Dr. Ghulam Nabi Fai, the executive director of Kashmiri American Council. It is said that this proposal was just like the proposal Nawaz Sharif had presented for the nuclear program. The organizers also proposal were also sitting far away.

Roger Godsave had presented a formula for resolving the Kashmir issue during his trip to the United States. This formula in itself is a masterpiece. Godsave claims that the Kashmir issue can be resolved if this formula is followed. According to this formula:

1. The secretary general of the United Nations has to appoint a special emissary for Kashmir. This emissary

will visit both sides of Kashmir in addition to visiting India and Pakistan to get a first-hand account of the situation. He is to present his report to the secretary general. This emissary will also be responsible for cooling the emotional attitude of both countries leaders on Kashmir to enable them to take further steps to resolve the Kashmir issue. This emissary also have to make both countries to agree to call back their armed forces out of Kashmir.

2. In the second phase, steps are necessary for India and Pakistan to recall their armed forces from the area of Kashmir under their control.

3. The UN peace force should be sent to Kashmir as soon as both countries recall their troops.

4. The peace force will stay in Kashmir for five or ten years and this whole region will remain under UN control. During this period, conditions will be made conducive to making a decision on Kashmir's future. An interim government under the UN supervision will be established there until the situation improves.

5. A referendum on both parts of Kashmir will be conducted during the fifth phase so that the people of Kashmir can decide on their future.

6. The most important aspect of this formula is that the representatives of the Kashmiri people will participate in every important discussions during this interim period.

This proposal is clear about its positive and negative aspects. The proposal also makes it clear what it means to keep the whole Kashmir under the United Nations for five to ten years. We also know what changes will happen when the United States, hiding behind the facade of the United Nations, establishes its feet in this region, and in what tone the United States will talk to Pakistan, India, and China to get them to agree to certain conditions. The United States will do whatever it wants during these five or ten years, and it is not difficult to guess what the result will be when the time for a referendum comes. The referendum, if it is held, will not be according to the UN resolutions. As is clear from Roger Godsave's statement, this referendum will be held in the light of the new developments and to look for a "new resolution" of the problem. It is not a hidden fact that many Pakistani politicians are also thinking in the same vein.

Those who know are saying with confidence that Benazir's dealings with the United States over resolving the Kashmir issue is the cat that will be out of the bag in the middle of 1994. This is not a new thing; this pressure was increasing since the beginning of Mohammed Nawaz Sharif's government. The path that Mohammed Nawaz Sharif took to get out of this pressure was to look for new friends around the world. He had found new friends in the form of Japan and Korea. However, the results of his efforts are in front of the nation. There is no one here to stand up to the U.S. pressure. The whole U.S. effort is to get India out of this appalling situation which it is in now in occupied Kashmir. One way to achieve it is to send a

message of disappointment to those struggling in Kashmir by holding talks between India and Pakistan. It is a different story as to the kind of impression the Pakistan media will present of these talks. The main purpose of this exercise is how India uses these negotiations while they are in progress and later. If an agreement is reached to declare Siachen a nonmilitary zone during the first phase, it would be progress toward a solution that the Americans have been presenting to us for the last few years. Division of Kashmir is part of this agenda. What they are saying is:

1. A situation must be created for paving the way toward implementing Roger Godsave's formula.

2. Kashmir be divided over religion.

3. Line of Control be recognized as a permanent border.

4. By ignoring the UN resolutions, a situation would be created whereby Kashmir is neither under Pakistan nor under India.

It is not possible to implement solution number two as this might result in creating several "East Pakistans" within Kashmir. The Muslim population has spread into two or three parts of Jammu and Laddakh in addition to the Kashmir valley. Any division in this situation will result in additional riots and the situation will become worse. Similarly, there is no logic in accepting the Line of Control as the permanent border nor will it satisfy any side. Suggestions number one and four appear to be the same suggestion presented in two different ways, and efforts have been accelerated to implement them. It appears that some influential supporters for this proposal have been created in occupied Kashmir. At the same time, those who raise the slogan for Pakistan in Pakistan and Azad Kashmir have been so discouraged that the Azad Kashmir leaders are telling the volunteers that they are willing to accept a solution that the leadership of occupied Kashmir will approve. This news was published in the national papers; however, it was not given as much attention as should have been. No one tried to find out the purpose of it all. What kind of solution is the leadership in occupied Kashmir proposing? This is not limited to talks with India at the government level. Benazir Bhutto has been able to participate in those talks because of Nawaz Sharif's pressure. However, efforts are being made to make the U.S. solution acceptable.

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto is trying to convince herself that she has learned a lot in the past and will not repeat those mistakes that hurt her in the past. At the same time she is making all the arrangements to encourage the same kind of uncivil and criminal activities that had brought the people out in the streets in 1977.

How does the PPP [Pakistan People's Party] want to treat the institutions established according to the constitution and laws? One can guess from the incident which occurred last Monday at the Election Commission office.



Three PPP assembly members are responsible for it. Chowdehry Ishfaq, Pir Mohammed Aslam Bodha, and Shahid Nazir wanted the Election Commission to issue notification about their winning the election immediately so that they could take the oath without waiting. When they arrived at the Election Commission office, neither the chief election commissioner nor the secretary of the Election Commission Humayun Khan was there. They ordered the personal assistants to the election commissioner and the secretary to issue these notifications at once. When these lowly workers explained that it was not within their authority, they went to see Joint Secretary Sardar Durani. They cursed him and threw a paper weight at him. The PPP lawmakers were told that these notifications cannot be issued until the official results are given by the returning officer and details of property ownership of newly elected candidates are received. Still, they demanded that all laws and regulations be suspended and notifications issued. For one hour S-Block, where the law ministry along with the Election Commission offices are located, was ruled by lawlessness. The police on duty joined the onlookers there. These people finally left after threatening the staff. The reason was that the National Assembly session was adjourning on Monday, and these people were going to miss their daily allowance for several days if they did not take the oath that day.

At 8:00 p.m. when Chief Election Commissioner Justice Naimuddin and Secretary Humayun Khan reached the office, the staff informed them of the whole story. One government official told us that the personal assistant of Justice Naimuddin told him the whole story while weeping bitterly. The old retired justice could not do any thing except to give a day off to his staff so they could recover from this abuse. The PPP officials are the kind who do not respect even active judges. Earlier, Benazir Bhutto's law minister (he is gone now) Sher Afghan had put pressure on the Election Commission and had them change the date for the internal election.

The grisly part of this whole affair is that the newspapers did not take any notice of it, and only Daily PAKISTAN published this news item. It is said that the chief election commissioner called a long meeting with two other judges and high officials of the commission. It was also discussed if these PPP assembly members should be charged with the contempt of court as demanded by the staff. However, after the meeting, Justice Naimuddin advised his staff to be patient and not to stretch this affair too far. Allah will look after us. When the staff continued to insist, Justice Naimuddin told them that since he was the oldest of them all they should respect his age, and forget this incident. However, he did receive the written complaints of his staff. He told this reporter that he had decided not to take any action over this fiasco and that the case was closed. The leaders and the members of the PPP have abused every agency and the weak heads of these agencies are covering up to be commended for their loyalties.

### Sharif's Political Future Viewed

94AS0118D Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 24 Dec 93 p 27

[Article by Shahnawaz Farooqi: "Nawaz Sharif's Political Future"]

[Text] In politics trust sometime changes into mistrust. In Pakistan, that is what happened to General Ziaul Haq, to Ghulam Ishaq Khan and to Mohammed Nawaz Sharif. Nawaz Sharif is a classical example of this practice. All the assumptions he made about his power proved to be wrong. Opposed to all the talks about his being an iron man, he proved to be made of wax. Situations and events threw him wherever they wanted to. He is not a statue that can be kept in Madam Tassaud's Wax Works. His political personality has many potentials. However, these potentials will be realized only if it can be proved that he is a man of bones and flesh, and not the one of steel nerves. What we mean is that we have to see how many changes he makes in his perceived personality. He will have to make a major overhaul in his personality and image. Without it, his political prospects could change into apprehension.

The major tendency in Pakistani politics until now was for various political parties and persons, especially those who had the potential to rise to power, to have considered the weaknesses of the opposition party or person as a cause of his strength. It rarely happened when a political party or personality gained strength in the real sense instead of depending on the weakness of the opponents. Madam Benazir Bhutto's lengthy political efforts have also hovered around this negative tendency. Mr. Nawaz Sharif has also done the same in the past and is doing so now. However, the polarization in our society has reached to such a level that the weakness of a political party will not benefit its opponents; it will, instead benefit several people. The campaign that Madam Bhutto had started against Nawaz Sharif was the last one. She will not be able to run a similar campaign again.

The greatest danger to Nawaz Sharif's political future is the lack of a "real problem" in his agenda. He does not have a separate identity either. Even Z. A. Saleiri, one of his sympathizers, admits that there is very little difference between Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto and the PPP [Pakistan People's Party] and Muslim League's Nawaz Group. He has said that in his recent article. Nawaz Sharif's lack of issues is also evident from his total focus on the problems of the Bhutto family. He was hurt instead of benefitting by starting talk on the nuclear issue. He makes statements on the Kashmir issue; however, he knows he cannot get much mileage from it. He will end up making the United States his adversary which he cannot afford. There are two reasons for it. One, it is not politically beneficial to him. Second, he does not see any possibility in this issue. His statements on economic issues are also hurting him. For example, when he says that Madam Bhutto has no economic agenda and she is following his government's economic

policies, he appears to be criticizing Benazir Bhutto. At the same time, he is also confirming the opinion of people who say that there is no difference between him and Benazir Bhutto. Both of them are willing to follow the agenda prepared by the World Bank and the IMF. We do not know if Nawaz Sharif and his associates are aware of it.

Becoming a prisoner of one's political image is a common tendency in politics. Mr. Nawaz Sharif is imprisoned by his political image to a dangerous level. This could be perilous for his political future. It is true that his political image is his greatest political asset, however, this asset could push him towards political insolvency. This image is as bad as it looks good from the outside. However, he does not think it necessary to make any change in or addition to his image. Although, his political image does not have any elements of dictatorial practices, he is still showing dictatorial tendencies even after losing his seat of power. He has not admitted, not even hinted, that he has made mistakes in the past. He has disappointed his supporters by constantly saying that he was right and everyone else was wrong. It is not only difficult, but may be impossible for him to return to power with this frozen political image.

The fact that Benazir Bhutto is demonstrating political adaptability merits attention. Even her political opponents are forced to change their opinion of her. Opposed to her, Nawaz Sharif who is known for adaptability seems to be a prisoner of his frozen image and the conventions that go with it. This will be a major hurdle in his political mobility and efforts for political penetration.

Madam Bhutto's long campaign against Ghulam Ishaq Khan and later her compromise with him may have helped her to return to power, however, it hurt her total image very badly. This harm could not be measured correctly as she came to power soon after that. The campaign that Mr. Nawaz Sharif was running against Benazir Bhutto, instead of against the PPP, could harm him if there is an occasion where he may have to cooperate (even temporarily) with Benazir Bhutto. This could become a problem for Nawaz Sharif's image.

Mr. Mohammed Nawaz Sharif's political future depends on all these factors. Let us see how much attention will he give to these facts. At present, he does not seem to be attending to these.

### **China's Support of Nuclear Program Termed 'Scandal'**

94AS0117A Karachi AMN in Urdu 28 Dec 93 p 3

[Editorial: "Pakistan-China Nuclear Scandal"]

[Text] Dr. Sher Afghan, federal minister for social welfare and special education, has expressed concern about the nuclear power plant being built with the Chinese assistance at Chashma, including the fact that the new system of safety precautions that China is using here has never been tested before. Therefore, it is necessary to be extremely careful. He mentioned a nuclear accident in Russia. He revealed that

the electricity produced at the power plant China will help built cost three rupees per unit. The prices of another power plant is lower and it can be built in shorter period. It will produce more electricity and will cost only 50 paise per unit.

What the honored minister has said appears to be unbelievable since electricity produced in nuclear plants is considered to be the cheapest in the world. At present the electricity provided for domestic use in Pakistan costs less than one rupee per unit. In the light of this information, how can we believe that the nuclear power plant that our government is purchasing from the Chinese government will produce electricity at three rupees per unit. Who will buy electricity at this rate since there is a lot of anger in the country over the present electricity rates. How will the people react when there will be a 400 percent increase? Who will be able to tolerate the change from 100 rupees to 400 rupees in the electricity bill?

The federal social welfare minister said that the electricity plant being built at Hab will produce electricity at 50 paise per unit. If it is true then the question is why should not we built similar electricity generating plants. Why should we buy a power plant which will produce electricity at three rupees per unit and whose safety is also suspect?

Dr. Sher Afghan grants that Madam Benazir Bhutto had made the deal for the Chashma nuclear power plant during her previous administration. He also claims that during Mian Nawaz Sharif's government the original deal was changed in such a way that it is a losing deal for Pakistan now. He admits that this amended agreement was approved by a group of Pakistani officials which included some nuclear experts. This strange circumstance shows that China did not warn Pakistan about the harmful aspects of the amended agreement, although China is a kind of friend who would never advise us to go into a losing deal.

It appears that Dr. Sher Afghan is trying to create bad feeling about Pakistan's great friend China while Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto is there on her visit. Which power is it that our minister is trying to please and does she not want our trusted friendship with China to prosper?

Dr. Sher Afghan is the first minister from whom the law portfolio was taken a few days ago and then the present position was given to him. It appears that his political mind does not agree with the PPP government. Suspicions are being expressed that he receives instructions from a specific place, which is especially dear to him. Anyway, the facts that he has revealed about the Chinese nuclear power plant in his interview have created a nuclear scandal. Now the people want to know all the facts. If the Chinese nuclear electricity plant is unsafe and the electricity produced here is going to be very expensive, the prime minister should review this nuclear project during her visit to China. On her return she should explain the details to the nation so that the people know how much truth there is in what one of her ministers has said.

**Stronger Control of Inflation Urged***94AS0082B Karachi AMN in Urdu 23 Nov 93 p 3***[Editorial: "Need To Control Inflation"]**

[Text] Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto was elected one month ago. This short time is not enough to evaluate a newly elected government's efficiency. Even though during this short period Benazir Bhutto has achieved many things, the results of these achievements have not reached the people. Therefore, even knowing that not much can be achieved in one month, the people are dissatisfied and worried. Perhaps they are wondering if they will benefit from the change in the government. If there are benefits, when will they reach the people's level?

The People's Party was successful in the general elections in October, and was also successful in getting its party's people elected as the speaker and deputy speaker in the National Assembly. This was followed by the success of Mr. Farooq Laghari in the presidential election. All of these have important political ramifications. Because of these successes, the prime minister is in a position now to focus on implementing her election promises to work for the country's security and the welfare of the people. If we look at it in this context, we must say that these successes will benefit the people. That is why the People's Party members are expressing joy at these accomplishments. However, the people, who are already expressing joy at the success of the newly elected government, are also expressing some minor disappointments. Perhaps all of this is because the people have been stuck in the vortex of inflation and unemployment for a long time. They want to get out of it immediately. They have high hopes for Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and her government. They are becoming restless about fulfilling their expectations as soon as possible.

The situation demands that the newly elected government, in addition to implementing additional parliamentary victories and plans, also take immediate steps that help the poor, the middle class, and salaried people. These steps should be clear and to the point, so that an average man can feel and understand their importance and benefits.

Prime Minister Bhutto called a meeting of economic experts soon after her election, and expressed concern over the continued increase in prices of essential items. She instructed them to find ways to control these prices. The results of the steps they took should have been felt by the people by now. The people will be satisfied with these results only when inflation is reduced. They will learn about them when they go to purchase their daily necessities in the market, and find that they do not have to pay more than they did yesterday. As a first step, there should be stability in prices. The next step should be reductions in the prices of necessary items. The people are not ready to listen to the government experts' excuses

about the economy, unless it will result in the stabilization of prices in the first phase, and reduction in the second phase.

Those who earn a few hundred or a few thousand rupees a month understand their economy much better than any economic expert, because the experts earn heavy salaries and benefits. They discuss economic philosophies in fancy offices, furnished with expensive furniture and rugs, located in posh buildings. They are removed from the facts of life, and are unable to understand the real problems of the poor.

In addition to controlling inflation, employment opportunities should also be increased. To this end, the restrictions and the hiring freeze government and semi-government agencies and departments should be removed. People should be hired on the basis of their abilities and experience to fill the vacated positions. At the same time, mid- and long-range plans should be made to create new employment opportunities. These are the immediate steps that will result in people being satisfied, and they will feel that the change in the government is benefiting them.

**Government Plans To Confront Deficit Viewed***94AS0108C Lahore MUSAWAT in Urdu 7 Dec 93 p 4***[Editorial: "Plans To Decrease Budget Deficit"]**

[Text] In 1985, when the martial law leadership had to hold elections under national and international pressure, Ziaul Haq had rearranged his priorities all over again. Under it he made plans to have the 8th Amendment approved by the newly elected assembly members, who were actually the political version of the counselors. When the amendment reached the House, there was a check for 500,000 rupees in the files given to the members for developmental plans. In other words, the martial law regime had used national resources mercilessly just to get some political support. This practice did not stop here. It spread to allotment of land plots, the issuing of loans and then writing them off, and the distribution of land for the armed forces personnel. This way the bureaucracy becomes more powerful in nondemocratic governments and such governments depend on it. Their expenses include unnecessary luxuries. Now the situation is so bad that 13 percent of the total budget is spent on administrative expenses while less than 2.5 percent of the budget is allocated for health and education.

After General Zia's death, his followers followed the same method to strengthen their nondemocratic governments. The fact that they could not save their governments and that our country could not escape from their abuses is a separate issue. Now the situation is that investors have 60 billion rupees in loans from the banks and it will require a major operation to make them pay those loans back. Anyhow, this system which the martial law regime had started was strengthened by the governments that followed it. The control of bureaucracy over the government continued to increase in a royal manner



and the assembly members continued to receive funds for developmental plans in addition to loans and land plots. Government's unproductive expenses also continued to increase, inflation spiraled, currency notes were printed, the people sank deeper in the quicksand of rising prices, rulers become rich overnight, and the budget deficit went up to 120 billion rupees. The country, thus, is facing a serious crisis.

Keeping this situation in mind, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's government has issued instructions to reduce the budget deficit and has made plans to reduce unnecessary expenses to bring down the deficit of 120 billion rupees to 42 billion rupees during the next two years. The prime minister has ordered V.A. Jaffery, minister for finance and trade affairs, to issue a report soon. According to the finance minister and the Planning Commission, a huge amount was taken from the State Bank, and unproductive expenses were increased during Nawaz Sharif's government. This has increased the budget deficit. Many agencies were given additional assistance which emptied the treasury. The government has instructed all ministries and departments to live within their budgets and not to request additional funds. At the same time, plans are made to make tax administration more effective and to get the loans back. During the former administration, businessmen were given various forms of support to get help from them. Finance Minister Jaffery will meet with the business community to inform them of government's problems and request their cooperation.

The PPP [Pakistan People's Party] government has always made progress in starting developmental projects for the people and providing stability to nation's economy. That is why whenever the government was under the PPP, not only did the standard of life improve, but the country's economy was also put on firm ground, and inflation and the budget deficit were reduced. Madam Bhutto's present steps are part of these efforts. However, the recovery will not be easy in the present situation, especially because of the innumerable problems in getting international assistance, and the actions of the previous administration which resulted in unproductive activities. The money received in aid was left with some favorite people to spend at their discretion instead of using it for the purpose it was given to us. This led to looting of these funds, affecting Pakistan's prestige at the international level, and the aid was stopped. The political changes also changed preference for livelihood. Pakistan was effected just like other countries.

In this situation, the prime minister's decision can definitely be called a significant step in establishing economic stability. However, it is important that we make sure that these plans are implemented. It should have a "check" system to rectify problems and pave the way for achieving this goal.

#### **Editorial Reviews State Bank Role in Economic Policy**

*BK1312084793 Islamabad THE NEWS in English  
13 Dec 93 p 7*

#### **[Editorial "View From the State Bank"]**

[Text] Economic deterioration had reached alarming proportions during the previous financial year. This has been confirmed by the latest State Bank annual report which cites fiscal policy as one of the weakest areas of economic management. To meet the widening budget deficit, the government borrowed for budgetary support Rs [rupees] 63 billion against the whole year's target of Rs 25 billion. If the borrowing by autonomous corporations is also included, this figure would go up to Rs 129 billion. It should, therefore, not come as a surprise that Pakistan's total GDP [Gross Domestic Product] is mortgaged by debts to the extent of 86 percent. Financial discipline has rarely been the strong point of economy but during the 1992-93 financial year it seems to have been totally discounted. It was only in the later half of the year that some demand management measures were initiated but the economy had already been subjected to serious strains.

With an economic growth at three percent, the same as the rate of growth of population, there was no increase in per capita income. The growth in the agriculture sector declined from 9.7 percent to minus 3.7 percent, and that of the manufacturing sector from 8.3 to 5.6 percent. Exports growth fell from 14.6 to 0.4 percent, but imports went up from 7.3 to 9.9 percent. Trade account recorded a deficit of 3.1 billion dollars causing a sharp decline in foreign exchange reserves from 1,012 million dollars to 461 million dollars by the end of June last year. Heavy borrowing by the government and an excessive monetary expansion at 24 percent had a crippling effect on inflation which went into double digits and was recorded at 10.3 percent. The State Bank feels that price indices suffer from technical deficiencies and inaccuracies which would suggest that price pressures have accentuated more than these indices reflect. The decline in national savings from 17 percent to 14.6 percent is an inevitable consequence.

Against such dismal performance of the economy, the targets set for this year underscore the need for financial discipline and concerted efforts. It has been proposed to achieve an economic growth of 7.5 percent, bring down inflation to 8 percent, build up foreign exchange reserves up to 1.3 billion dollars and reduce the budget deficit to 5.4 percent of the gross domestic product. Last year budgetary deficit was as high as 7.9 percent. Monetary expansion will be restricted to 14.5 percent. Already the [passage indistinct] effort in the budget was its [words indistinct]. The report makes a special mention of the demand management and resource generation measures introduced during the term of the caretakers. The caretaker government had raised additional resources worth Rs.17 billion. For the current year, the nation has

already been subjected to a heavy dose of taxation and any further burden on it is to be avoided.

The SBP [State Bank of Pakistan] report is of the view that it is too early to evaluate the outcome for the current financial year, but developments so far on the supply as well as on the demand side would indicate that the continuation of the reform measures and tight demand management policies pursued in the first half of the year will lead to higher growth, containment of inflation and improvement in the balance of payments. After having regained its autonomy, it is to be hoped that the State Bank will, through a balanced monetary policy, help to keep a lid on government borrowing, control monetary expansion within the target and contain inflation. The role of the central bank in keeping the economy on course is as important as that of the economic policy managers.

**State Bank Report on National Economy Viewed**  
*94AS00108B Karachi JANG in Urdu 13 Dec 93 p 3*

[Editorial: "State Bank Report"]

[Text] The State Bank has called the preceding year a difficult year from the economic perspective in its annual report. According to this report, for the first time in many years, there has been no increase in per capita income in Pakistan. The export situation is also the same. Foreign exchange reserves have been reduced dramatically and prices have increased rapidly. The report further added that no increase was seen in collection of taxes as indicated by the GDP. The public sector established a record in borrowing. The State Bank also declared the present rate of inflation to be wrong.

The report issued by the State Bank presents to us a very serious picture of our country's economy. There are two major reasons for it. First is natural catastrophes and the second is political uncertainty and confrontations. There is no doubt that heavy rains and floods seriously damaged standing crops and harmed the basic structure and personal property in most areas. Cotton, rice, and sugar cane crops were ruined as the result of it. After continuous increase in our agriculture, this year we faced reduction for the first time. Thirty percent of our cotton production was destroyed by floods. Since exports depend on cotton and cotton products, there has been no increase in exports which Pakistan needs badly. Another major reason for decline in exports is the unsuitable situation abroad. Market slump around the world, change in trade rules, and the negative affects of stiff competition in the international market have all influenced the exports. It is important to pay immediate attention to these problems. Heavy rains and floods have affected our basic economic structure in addition to damaging crops, which in turn directly affect industrial production. Improved basic economic structure is important for establishing new industries. Unfortunately, the basic structure did not improve, instead, it hurt the present services. This also needs immediate

attention. One major reason for our economic woes is said to be political uncertainty. The truth is that there was irreparable damage to our country because of the confrontation between the president and the prime minister. Not only were the plans already being implemented affected adversely, but foreign investors were also discouraged. Our politicians should learn from the bitter experiences of the past and give up the politics of confrontation. They should find solutions to all controversial issues through negotiation and understanding. As for the increase in inflation and prices, it appears the independent economic experts do not find it easy to agree with the figures released by the government. Repeatedly, we have also expressed concern about inflation and increasing prices in these columns. The main reasons for this are the wrong economic policies. The basic reasons for inflation and price increases are the unchecked spread of currency notes, decrease in cuts in government spending, budget deficit, unchecked increase in unproductive expenses, and the public sector's borrowing money from banks just to meet routine expenses. This is not only harming our economic system, but also affecting the rate of savings and investments. The State Bank has also proposed an action program to improve the economy in its report to the government. It asks to reduce inflation, federal budget deficit, and proliferation of currency. International economic organizations have been putting pressure on Pakistan in this area. It is a relief to know that the newly elected government is giving priority to it. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto has more than once declared her plans to reduce inflation, budget deficit, and unproductive expenses. She had also made some progress in this respect during her first government. Let us hope that concrete steps will be taken to rectify the problems identified in the State Bank report and the suggested plans are implemented to speed up our economic development.

**Economic Situation Reviewed, Forecast**

*94AS0115E Lahore MUSAWAT in Urdu 17 Dec 93 p 4*

[Text] The State Bank has recently advised the government to keep in mind the country's situation and be very careful in hiring new employees. The finance minister for the present government, who was also the PPP [Pakistan People's Party] finance minister in 1988, has given us the good news that the nation's foreign exchange reserves have doubled since the PPP government's rise to power because of its better economic policies. By following instruction to reduce the deficit from eight percent to three percent over the next three years, the rate of inflation at the time he took over the ministry has fallen from 15 percent, to nine percent through its efforts. It should be remembered that international financial organizations were hinting at reducing the deficit to five percent. Madam Bhutto, by ordering a reduction of the deficit to three percent, has made a strong decision to help the common people. Within a short period her government has decided to borrow money to a limited extent. According to V. V. Jaffery,

the amount of government loans from the State Bank has been reduced, and this may help bring down the loans from 35 billion to 11 billion rupees. There is no doubt that during the previous government no prudence was practiced in the economic area. However, we should keep in mind that it was not only Nawaz Sharif's government that had ruined our economy. His teacher, Ziaul Haq, was so indecisive in financial issues that the dangerous results are still in front of the people now. The caretaker government had openly admitted that because of the actions of the previous government, the country was on the brink of insolvency. It is the responsibility of the present government, seeing the economic misappropriations that have happened, to work hard to put our economy on a strong footing. Their efforts will also help the country's work force. Not only the government, but every person in the nation must participate in this effort. They do not have to follow the example of the previous government and try to push the country's economy into a blind well. Instead, it must take steps to build a bright economic future. It is the responsibility of the Central Bank to maintain economic stability in the country. But Zia never understood this responsibility, because the Afghanistan war made Ziaul Haq a favorite of the United States. It gave foreign aid to Pakistan without any restrictions, and Ziaul Haq continued to increase internal and foreign debts because of his unskilled economic policies. The Nawaz group also followed this path, and control of the Central Bank remained in the government's hands. Because of this, prices, inflation, and the budget deficit continued to increase, and the Nawaz government tried to avoid the problem by printing additional currency notes. By keeping the State Bank under government control, he had the National Bank issue huge loans to his favorite people at nominal interest rates. He also caused an economic crisis in the country by allowing these people to open new banks without approval from the State Bank.

The caretaker government studied the whole situation and issued an ordinance to make the State Bank independent in October 1993. The present finance minister has followed this decision, saying that old loans must be returned to the banks, and that the process to collect taxes must be accelerated. This is a good, solid plan by the government, and, if its claims prove to be realistic, the people will see stability in Pakistan's economic system. Inflation and the budget deficit will also be controlled. Therefore, it is imperative for Madam Bhutto and her economic experts to follow the ordinance of the caretaker government, which had given autonomy to the State Bank, approved in the National Assembly, so that the country follows the path of economic discipline. This way our national economy will be able to stand on its own feet without depending on anyone else, and government workers will be able to take a sigh of relief and be proud that they are working for the government. This will reduce inflation. Madam Bhutto's goal is still far away because she wants to reduce inflation to below nine percent. However, these efforts are paving the way for attaining it.

The industrial sector could use various tricks to avoid paying taxes because they were close to Nawaz Sharif, and this hurt the country's economy very badly. They put the whole burden of their crime on the low-income salaried people. In 1977, the people that Ziaul Haq had gathered around him came mostly from industrial families. After 1985, new institutions emerged in front of the people, and the balance of power went in favor of the business and industrial sector after the army's priority. Money became more important than faith and religion in the country. These people used this power to gain important political clout. They played with the rules and declared some areas industrially frozen and tax-free zones. Investors purchased huge acreage there and then sold them for large profits. They earned huge amounts, but did not give one rupee to the treasury in taxes. They profited in many areas this way. The State Bank instructed banks and financial institutions that they must receive an OC for any loan over one million rupees. In addition, they are not to issue new loans until old ones are paid. If we follow these steps strictly, then the causes of unemployment will die their own death in our country. We should start plans that make it necessary for our government to take loans from inside or outside the country. Programs, as decided by President Leghari, should be started to develop the backward and underdeveloped areas of the country. In order to alleviate the problem of insufficient health services, we must make sure that every citizen has access to medical services. If the government takes strict action to take back the loans worth 59 billion rupees from various industrial organizations, it would be a welcome development for the people, and the plans and projects started with this money would provide additional employment to the people. The previous government passed the limit of a 100 billion rupee budget deficit during its tenure. It will be reduced by the return of these debts.

#### **Trade Deficit for Jan-Oct Reported at \$2.6358 Billion**

*BK2812085593 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English  
28 Dec 93 p 12*

[Text] Islamabad, Dec 27—The National Assembly was told Monday that trade deficit during the last ten months (January- October) has reached at 2.6358 billion dollars. During this period imports were 8.123 billion dollars against the exports of 5.4872 billion dollars.

In a written reply to a question by M Hamza, PML (N) [Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz], Minister of State for Commerce, Ch [Chaudhary] Mukhtar said the deficit of foreign exchange is the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance which is met from sources other than exports.

Ch Mukhtar said a number of measures have been adopted to boost the country's exports which are following:

—Import of textile machinery such as lap machinery, drawing or roving machinery and twisting machinery has been allowed without custom duty.



- Import of ramie, ramie yarn and lycra has been allowed free of duty and sales tax.
- Import of yarn of wool, silk, viscose, acrylic and dyed yarn of cotton wool required by manufacturers has been allowed free of duty, sales tax and Iqra [educational] surcharge.
- Import of machinery for dyeing of yarn has been treated at par with the import of processing and weaving machinery for import tariffs.
- Import of second-hand terry shuttleless looms and second hand looms for specialised textiles by industrial consumers has been allowed free of customs duty and sales tax.
- Manufacturers-cum-exporters of textile garments have been given the facility to import other raw materials and accessories without payment of duty upon furnishing an indemnity bond certified by the respective association dealing with textile garments both woven and knitted.

Ten items required by the engineering industry and not manufactured locally have been allowed to be imported free of duty and sales tax both by the industrial and commercial importers.

All parts and components required for use in the manufacture of capital goods and not manufactured locally have been allowed to be imported free of duty and sales tax.

- Machinery for quality control and for testing laboratories to be prescribed and not manufactured locally has been allowed to be imported against cash resources free of duty, sales tax and import licence fee.

#### **Editorial: 'Growing Problem' of Debt Servicing**

BK2912095593 Islamabad THE NEWS in English  
29 Dec 93 p 7

[Editorial: "Managing the debt problem"]

[Text] According to reports Pakistan repaid \$508 million in principle and interest on foreign debt only during the

first three months of the current fiscal year. This indicates the growing problem of our debt servicing liability at a time when not only our exports have begun to stagnate but remittances from overseas Pakistanis—once a major redeeming feature of our external budget—are also shrinking substantially.

Here is a problem which now requires special attention and careful handling. An update on the 1992-93 Economic Survey has recorded that debt service payments for that whole year totalled \$1.645 billion of which \$646 million were only interest payments. If total debt servicing liability is deducted from the year's disbursements in foreign assistance, that net external flow is around \$800 million. Looked at from another angle, debt servicing was more than 24 percent of our export receipts, more than 15 percent of all foreign exchange earnings and more than three percent of our Gross National Product (GNP). Remittances, which in 1982-83 soared to more than \$2.8 billion, have now slumped to about \$1.5 billion.

In case of major donors like the US, Japan, Germany and two international financial institutions—the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank—repayments pre-empt a big portion of new inflows. In case of the US, which has suspended new loans or concessional credits, we are perhaps exporting capital rather than importing it. Annual repayments to the US in 1992-93 were around \$350 million—much more than what is still flowing from the pipeline as economic assistance. If repayments on military purchases are added, the scenario becomes more worrisome.

Pakistan has so far scrupulously avoided any default or sought any new debt relief or re-scheduling. But it is perhaps time to review the whole situation more comprehensively. It is unlikely that in the immediate future there will be any dramatic upturn in our exports. We seem to have good case for seeking rescheduling or debt relief of some kind to tide over the present situation. IMF assistance, now under negotiation, may not be adequate for a year or two. The forthcoming Donors meeting this spring may be the right forum to stimulate some dialogue on this issue. In the meantime, Pakistan should, in concert with other developing countries, press for a new North-South settlement on the debt problem for the third world as a whole.

**Chinese Said Ready To Assist Ship, Submarine  
Manufacture**

94AS0080B Karachi JANG in Urdu 11 Nov 93 p 3

[Editorial: "Plans To Build Ships and Submarines"]

[Text] Admiral Sayyed M. Khan, commander-in-chief of the Pakistan Navy, said that Pakistan is planning to build war ships in cooperation with China within one year. He said that new submarines are being bought to replace the old ones. The country with which this agreement will be made will also be required to transfer the related technology to Pakistan. Pakistan is endangered by serious foreign threats now. Keeping this in mind, we cannot be negligent about our national defense. The Pakistani Navy especially needs naval war ships and submarines, because India has increased its naval power extraordinarily, much more than it really needs. This clearly indicates that India wants to establish its monopoly in the Indian Ocean and to change it to a "Hindu lake." In addition, India has made so much progress in this area that it can block all trade and naval routes to Pakistan if there is a war. In this era, the importance of technology and modern war equipment has increased considerably. Needs and demands change every few years. But it is deplorable that we have not paid full attention to the Pakistani Navy's needs for a long time. As a result, most of the ships and submarines in Pakistan's Navy are old and useless. The war ships that were leased from the United States of America have been returned. The war ships loaned by Great Britain to replace those do not have all the same capabilities and features. Thus, it is a welcome development that the Pakistan Navy is not only trying to purchase modern war ships and submarines from another country, but also is preparing to build these here under the technology transfer arrangement. In addition, naval war ships will be built with the cooperation of China, which will help Pakistan become self-sufficient in its defense. This will also rid Pakistan of any blackmail efforts for procuring military equipment in the case of a war.

**Defense Agreement With China Signed**

94AS0116D Karachi AMN in Urdu 5 Dec 93 p 1

[News Report: "Defense Pact Between China and Pakistan Signed"]

[Text] Islamabad, 4 December (TV Reports)—A military agreement has been signed between China and Pakistan. Under this pact, China will provide loans to Pakistan for the purchase of arms for its defense. According to Pakistani television, this agreement was signed by retired Admiral Khallid Mahmood Akhtar, director general of Pakistan's defense production, and Lien Dong, a senior colonel of China. General Zhiang Wania, chief of staff in China, and senior Pakistani officials were also present at the talks. According to this agreement, mutual relations and military relations between both countries have been strengthened with this agreement.

**Defense Cooperation With China Reviewed**

94AS0094A Lahore NAWA-I-WAQF in Urdu 7 Dec 93 p 1

[Editorial: "Pak-Sino Defense Cooperation"]

[Text] During the Pakistani defense minister's trip to China, discussions were held on the proposed plan to build Chinese MBD-2000 tanks in Pakistan. China and Pakistan are not only neighboring nations, but also have extended trade, cultural, and historical relations. China has helped Pakistan a lot in its effort for economic development. Pakistan should be especially proud about the dedication shown by Chinese engineers in building the Silk Road. This highway has helped connect both countries. Whenever there were bad times for Pakistan, China always extended a helping hand. Since U. S. military and economic aid to Pakistan has been stopped, Pakistan is looking for an alternate source of help, and China has never shown any hesitation in helping us. China is working on many plans with us to make Pakistan's defense stronger and more stable. Among these, the building of tanks tops the list. Despite U. S. anger and unhappiness, Pakistan has made important progress in building missiles with China's help. The HATF-1 and HATF-2 are worth mentioning here. The United States is also very angry at China for providing missile technology to Pakistan, and is threatening China every other day. The friendship and brotherhood of the Chinese are praiseworthy, because they were not affected by these threats. With the help of Chinese expertise and technical assistance, Pakistan can progress in every area. Though the United States is blocking these efforts at every occasion, Pakistan should keep the Chinese example in front of it and not accept any foreign pressure. The way China responded to the combined U. S. and former Soviet Union pressure can be a guiding principle for Pakistan. Because of the close relationship between Pakistan and China, a new series of conspiracies is being hatched at the international level. On one side, there are indications of new external interference in Pakistan's northern region, and on the other, a solution to the Kashmir problem is being worked out that would change Kashmir into an independent country and a United States military base. This way, the United States would use the base to carry out its conspiracies against Pakistan and China. After the disintegration of the former Soviet Union, the world's balance of power has been destroyed, and a new rivalries and power struggles have started. In order to protect ourselves from it, it is important that a new power bloc composed of China, Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, Afghanistan, and Central Asian Muslim Republics be established. Pakistan can play an important role, because of its geographic location, in bringing China and other countries together. The government of Pakistan should take the necessary steps immediately to realize this goal. Only this way can we counter the challenge of the New World order.

**China To Assist in Production of 'Super-tanks'***94AS0094B Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 7 Dec 93  
p 1*

[News Report: "Plans To Build Modern super-tank' With Chinese Help"]

[Text] Beijing (AFP)—Pakistan and China have started negotiations over plans to build "super-tanks" for the Pakistani armed forces. Mr. Aftab Sh'aban Mirani, Pakistan's defense minister, is currently visiting China. Talks were held on the proposed plan of building MBT-2000 tanks. Pakistani Defense Minister Aftab Sh'aban Mirani, Chinese Defense Minister Chi Huiian, and Chairman of the Central Military Commission Liu Ho Chiang participated in these discussions. Chinese technology will be used to build these tanks in Pakistan, and these tanks will be in the same class as Russian T-72 tanks, German Leopard-2 tanks, and the U. S. Abraham. This plan has been shelved for several years because of restrictions on Pakistan's nuclear program.

Mirani also visited a tank factory in Mongolia, where T-85 tanks are built for Pakistan. The Pakistani defense minister is visiting China at a time when a Chinese military deputation is holding talks in Islamabad about providing aid to Pakistan. The Pakistani army is obtaining facts in order to counter neighboring India. Pakistan is expected to get 200 tanks; however, no talks have been finalized.

**Large-Scale Tank Production Brought Forward to 1997***BK0912094893 Islamabad THE PAKISTAN  
OBSERVER in English 9 Dec 93 p 1*

[Text] Islamabad—Large-scale production of indigenously built Al-Khalid tanks which was initially scheduled for year 2000 will now begin from 1997, a well-placed army source confided to the PAKISTAN OBSERVER here Wednesday.

According to the source in the second phase during the year 1994-95 prototype field exercises will take place for giving it final shape before its large-scale production for the induction in the Pakistan Army.

Defence observers believe that the induction of Al-Khalid tanks, which are being built in Heavy Industries, Taxila (HTT) in collaboration with China, would surely narrow the quantitative gap in armour between Pakistan and India.

It may be recalled that first phase of Al-Khalid project has already been completed and the prototype have undergone trials in Pakistan in various conditions. Experts from China and Pakistan are now exploring further methods for improving the tanks with more powerful engine, better fire control and electronic

system, before its production, source added saying "production line would be expanded to manufacture in such a number that can meet the country's defence requirement adequately".

It is also worth mentioning here that the Chief of the Army Staff General Abdul Waheed after taking over as army chief in January this year is said to have directed the army authorities to also examine the possibility of buying other types of tanks including the Chinese T-85. Two-hundred T-85 Chinese tanks are already in the process of being inducted in the Pakistan Army as a part of Pak-Sino deal signed earlier. Pakistan Army has budgeted a total of 311 million dollars for the purchase of new tanks over the next three years.

A deal for buying T-691 IMP from China has also materialised which will further strengthen the defence line of Pakistan against any external threat.

**Second Type-21 Frigate Inducted Into Navy***BK1801163894 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network  
in English 1600 GMT 18 Jan 94*

[Text] The second Type-21 frigate, PNS [Pakistan Navy Ship] Babar, was inducted into the Pakistan Navy in Karachi today. Addressing the induction ceremony, Defense Minister Aftab Shahan Mirani, said development of the Navy, induction, and replace of ships, submarines, and aircraft is a continuing process. [sentence as heard]

Speaking on the occasion, the commander of Pakistan fleet said the induction of PNS Babar to the Pakistan Navy is part of induction of six ships of Type-21 class. This will improve our fighting efficiency.

**Defense Minister Reports on Arms Sales***BK2001095594 Islamabad THE NEWS in English  
20 Jan 94 p 11*

[Text] Islamabad— Federal Defence Minister Aftab Shazban Mirani Wednesday informed the National Assembly that the defence production division had earned US 84,949,421.63 dollars during the last three years.

Replying to a question during question hour the minister said out of the total amount Pakistan Ordnance Factories, Wah, earned US75,785,800 dollars, while Pakistan Aeronautical Complex, Kamar, earned 9,163,621.63 dollars.

The parliamentary secretary for petroleum and natural resources, replying to a supplementary question from Chaudhry Nisar ali, said the plan approved during 1992-93 for providing natural gas to 120 odd towns would continue without any change.

To another supplementary from the PML(N) [Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz)] leader, Iftikhar Hussain



Gilani, the secretary said Kohat was included in the list of towns to be provided gas in the near future.

The defence minister, answering another question, said at present PLA [People's Liberation Army] was operating weekly Boeing 737 service on Karachi-Rahimyar Khan-Multan- Karachi route. He said PLA had no plans to introduce any other Boeing 737 flight to Rahimyar Khan.

Answering a question from Raja Afzal, the minister in charge of communications, said the government had abolished the Islamabad- Peshawar motorway project.

He said the decision was taken due to lack of effective traffic demand for such a motorway, noninclusion of project in the master plan for road transportation and the 7th five year plan's lack of resources and existence of highways in the same traffic corridor, which were sufficient to cater traffic needs till the year 2005. He said it

was thus a bad project which had created distortions in the economy and was therefore abandoned.

In another written reply the communication minister said according to the contract agreement work on Lahore-Islamabad motorway would be completed by July 30, 1995 and up to date progress on the motorway was 20 percent.

The minister in charge for education, answering a question from Yasin Wattoo, said it was decided by the government in 1989 that English be taught as an additional language from class one in schools, where medium of instruction was Urdu or an approved provincial language.

To another question, he said 123 students were sent abroad during the tenure of the IJI [Islami Jamhoori Ittehad] government.

**Article Calls for Stopping Western 'Cultural Invasion'**

94AS0116E Karachi AMN in Urdu 18 Dec 93 p 3

[Article by Yasar Rizvi: "Need To Stop Foreign Cultural Invasion"]

[Text] The Pakistani people, showing their full faith in the PPP [Pakistan People's Party] in a huge majority, have given this party its third opportunity in the nation's history to form a government. After taking over the government, it is its responsibility to make good on its election promises and focus on changing the condition of the people. It is a welcome development that Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto has issued an ordinance to fulfill her election promises. Pakistan is an Islamic nation. It was established on the Islamic principle. In addition to protecting the nation's physical boundaries, it is the foremost duty of the government to protect its ideological boundaries. A country that is ideologically weak suffers from internal strife; an example is the recent division in the Soviet Union. In contrast, an ideologically strong nation can overcome all difficult and testing problems. The latest example of this is Afghanistan, which defeated a superpower and is busy building a new country. After Iran, Iraq, and Afghanistan, Pakistan is the strongest fort of Islam. All those satanic forces that want to hurt Muslims are focusing their ugly eyes on Pakistan. In these modern times, any country can be

weakened without any military action by weakening it on the inside. Therefore, the easiest system for it is to affect any country's ideological perspective in the name of culture. This way, one can bring about a revolution according to their wishes. In Pakistan, under this cultural campaign, and in the name of cultural heritage, innocent minds are being made prey. The electronic media is airing programs which are opposed to our Islamic and cultural beliefs. These are nothing more than meaningless noise. They are using inconceivable language, strange clothing, jiggling bodies, and trying to put these ideas in the minds of the people, as if this is our culture. All this is done by the government-controlled electronic media. The hand that holds the pen and the mind that represents purity are both being eroded by shameless and wayward behavior. If we do not stop this spreading flood, then it will drown our traditional and cultural pride. This country was not made easily, and we will not let it become a victim of foreign conspiracies. It was not established by the sacrifices of some joker. The devout blood of innumerable young men was shed on this land. Its progress is the result of the hard work of thousands of young people. That is how the dawn of independence emerged finally to give light to the lightless eyes. We request of the federal cultural minister that he stop the spread of this flood with his wisdom and strategy. We hope that he will take some action immediately and will keep his promise.

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14 MAR 1994